

INTERNATIONAL

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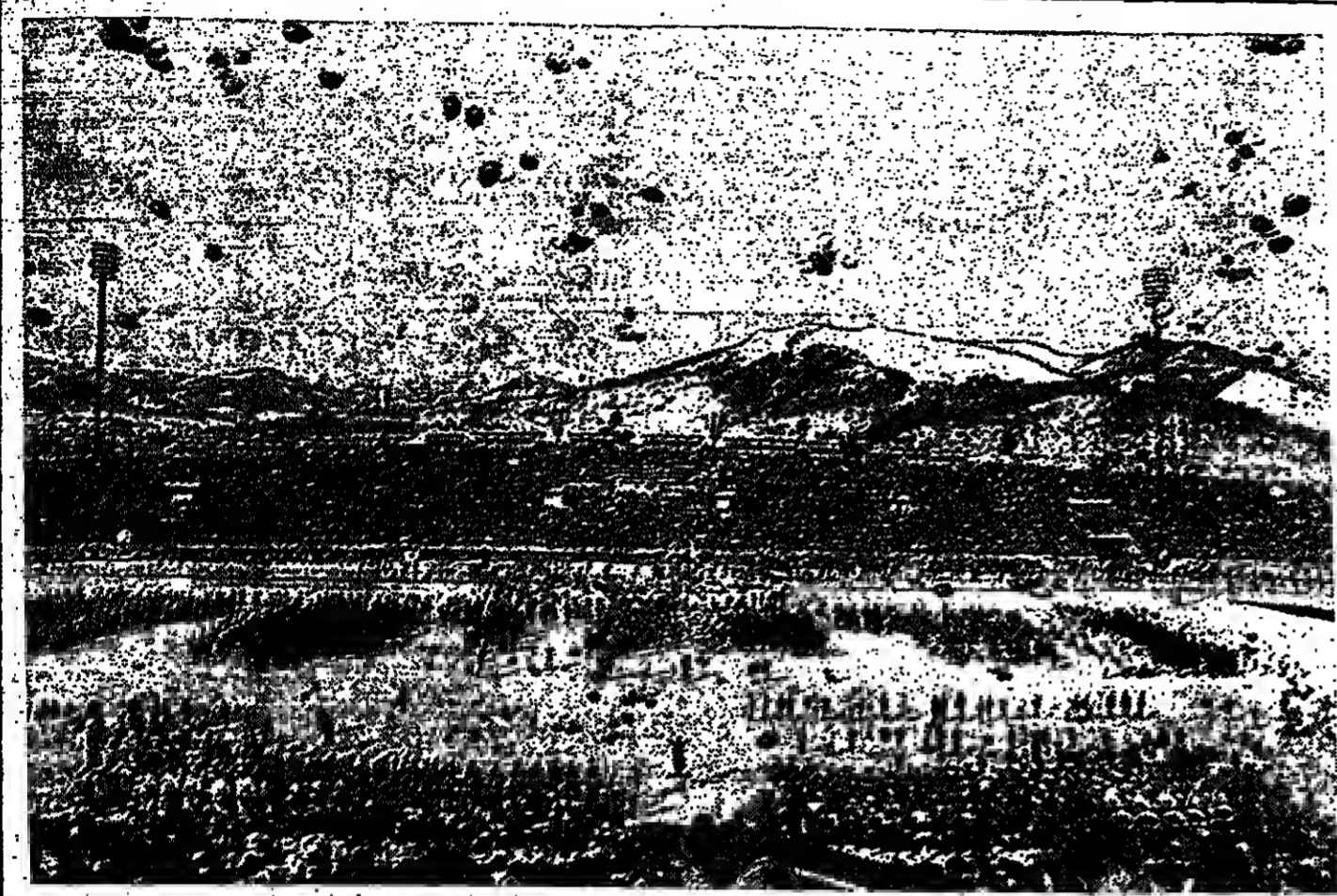
No. 27,700

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1972

Established 1887

FORECAST WEATHER-PARIS: Cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 42-48 (4-6). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 50-54 (10-12).
LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 42-48 (10-12). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 50-54 (10-12).
CHICAGO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 42-48 (10-12). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 50-54 (10-12).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 42-48 (10-12). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 50-54 (10-12).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 2

Atlanta 8 S. Lebanon 10
Birmingham 12 F. Luxembourg 12
Boston 20 M. Moscow 12
Buffalo 20 M. New Orleans 12
Cleveland 20 M. New York 12
Columbus 20 M. Paris 12
Dallas 20 M. Rome 12
Denver 20 M. Saigon 12
Detroit 20 M. Seoul 12
Houston 20 M. Taipei 12
Indianapolis 20 M. Tokyo 12
Jacksonville 20 M. U.S. Air Force 12
Kansas City 20 M. U.S. Navy 12
Las Vegas 20 M. U.S. Army 12
Los Angeles 20 M. U.S. Marine Corps 12
Miami 20 M. U.S. Coast Guard 12
Milwaukee 20 M. U.S. Customs 12
Minneapolis 20 M. U.S. Immigration 12
Mobile 20 M. U.S. Postal Service 12
Montgomery 20 M. U.S. Secret Service 12
Nashville 20 M. U.S. Treasury 12
Newark 20 M. U.S. Veterans Affairs 12
Newport News 20 M. U.S. White House 12
Norfolk 20 M. U.S. Capitol 12
Oklahoma City 20 M. U.S. Supreme Court 12
Omaha 20 M. U.S. District Court 12
Philadelphia 20 M. U.S. Supreme Court 12
Phoenix 20 M. U.S. District Court 12
Portland 20 M. U.S. District Court 12
Raleigh 20 M. U.S. District Court 12
Richmond 20 M. U.S. District Court 12
San Antonio 20 M. U.S. District Court 12
San Diego 20 M. U.S. District Court 12
San Francisco 20 M. U.S. District Court 12
Seattle 20 M. U.S. District Court 12
St. Louis 20 M. U.S. District Court 12
Tampa 20 M. U.S. District Court 12
Tucson 20 M. U.S. District Court 12
Tulsa 20 M. U.S. District Court 12
Wash. D.C. 20 M. U.S. District Court 12
Washington 20 M. U.S. District Court 12
Wichita 20 M. U.S. District Court 12
Yonkers 20 M. U.S. District Court 12



OLYMPIC OPENING—Colored balloons dot the skyline, several bands start playing and the athletes start marching on the partially carpeted Makomania skating rink in Sapporo, Japan, yesterday as the XXth Winter Olympics were officially opened. Activities were largely ceremonial, but there was some action. Details, Page 13.

Ulster Civil Rights Leaders Plan Another Mass March on Sunday

By Bernard Weinraub
BELFAST, Feb. 3 (AP)—Northern Ireland civil rights leaders today announced a massive march on Sunday, one week after 13 Roman Catholic men were killed by British soldiers at a protest in Londonderry.

The march, in the border town of Newry, is to take place despite the pleas of the British and Northern Ireland governments.

Prime Minister Edward Heath made a dramatic appeal today to Premier Jack Lynch of the Irish Republic and Roman Catholic Church leaders in Ireland and England to use their influence to have the march called off.

At the same time, the army's joint security committee in Northern Ireland, made up of senior officers and Protestant political figures, announced that first measures would be taken against the demonstrators. All marches have been banned in Northern Ireland by Prime Minister Brian Faulkner.

Mr. Heath's unusual move in sending letters to Mr. Lynch as well as William Cardinal Conway, the Primate of All Ireland, and John Cardinal Heenan, leader of the Catholic Church in England and Wales, underlined the fears of new violence in Northern Ireland.

Today, at a crowded press conference in a Belfast hotel, four young Catholic leaders—all under 30—announced the details of the march, which will be silent.

"This is a nonviolent civil rights march," said Kevin Boyle, a former Queens University student here who has meticulously studied accounts of Martin Luther King's march at Selma, Ala.

"We are not searching for a confrontation with the army. It will be a peaceful and effective demonstration unless, that is, the British government intends

to use its army to conduct a massacre of peaceful demonstrators. It's typical of Tory attitudes that Mr. Heath addressed his remarks to Cardinal Conway and

France, Israel Near Accord Over Mirages

By Henry Ginger
PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP)—France and Israel were reported by reliable diplomatic sources today to be close to an agreement by which France would supply 50 Mirage fighter jets to Israel. The deal, which would be worth \$1 billion, would be the largest arms sale in the history of the two countries.

The agreement, expected to be signed next week, will remove a major strain in French-Israeli relations. But the Israelis were reported to be somewhat pessimistic that any concrete advances to them would be forthcoming.

Israel will get back the \$50 million it paid for the Mirages plus 8 percent interest. But in agreeing last fall to give up its claims to the planes after four years of bitter litigation, the Israeli government had hoped for a new deal in relations by which France would halt what are considered to be hostile actions against Israeli interests.

Strictly Mirages
The French were understood to have kept the talks strictly on the Mirage issue. What took place in talks at a technical level was bargaining over money and the conditions of paying it.

The only exception was an hour's talk between President Pompidou and Israeli Ambassador Asher Ben Natan that covered the Middle East situation in general. But this meeting, which did nothing to change the character of the conversations, did not change the basic French attitude.

The Israelis were expected to accept a French proposal to reimburse the money with credits for purchases in France. The planes will be turned over to the French Air Force.

Ordered before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, at a time when France was Israel's major military supplier, the planes were suddenly kept back by President de Gaulle when the war broke out. The act was ostensibly part

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



TERRORIST TARGET—Litter from a clothing and carpet store in Londonderry covers the sidewalk after bombing yesterday afternoon. British soldiers, right, survey the scene.

Reds Soften Their Peace Bid, Call U.S. Plan 'Unacceptable'

U.S. to Give Close Study To the Shift
Offer Talks With Saigon After Thieu
By Henry Ginger
PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Vietnamese Communists today called American peace proposals "unacceptable." They presented a new formulation of their own plan—an offer seemingly more conciliatory to the Saigon administration.

The Viet Cong, with North Vietnamese support, called for the immediate resignation of President Nguyen Van Thieu and said they would then enter into negotiation with the Saigon administration if it changed its policy of waging war and repression.

The basic demands for total and unconditional American withdrawal and for a change in the Saigon regime were maintained. But it was left to President Nixon to propose a date for withdrawal and only Mr. Thieu was singled out for exclusion from a political role in South Vietnam. The United States was not directly asked to oust him as it had been in the past.

The South Vietnamese delegation flatly rejected the Communist proposals while the Americans appeared more cautious.

In the session, William J. Porter, the U.S. chief delegate, threw a barrage of questions at the Communists but received no direct replies. Stephen Ledogar, the press spokesman for the American delegation, told newsmen: "They kept telling us to study this new initiative. There

Agnew Opposes U.S. Funding Of Suits Against Officeholders

By Jack Rosenthal
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—In steps likely to trigger heated national legal debate, Vice-President Agnew has opened a challenge to the right of poor people, using federally paid lawyers, to sue publicly elected officials.

A spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Agnew "is undertaking a serious national study" of the federal Legal Services program, particularly the issue of federally funded suits against agencies of government.

Two White House budget officials went to the national Legal Services headquarters yesterday to ask how federal funds can be cut out from local offices.

"The questions were clinically neutral, but how could we help but feel intimidated?" one employee said afterward.

Another indication of Mr. Agnew's activity in this sphere was contained in a transcript of his meeting Tuesday concerning a poor people's suit against the city of Camden, N.J.

Housing Issue
The suit, brought by poor blacks and Puerto Ricans, seeks to force the provision of relocation housing for people displaced by two urban-renewal projects.

The suit, begun in August, 1970, has blocked construction on the projects.

At the meeting Tuesday, Mr. Agnew said: "My situation in this case is because the Nixon administration philosophically believes in the right of state and local officials, properly representing the people in an area, to carry out what they campaigned to do and were elected to do."

If political minorities are able to prevent such officials from carrying out their programs, "we have perverted the entire concept of democracy, which is a majority government," Mr. Agnew said.

It was the Tuesday meeting that led Fred Speaker, the chief federal anti-poverty lawyer, to accuse Mr. Agnew of political interference in the Camden case.

The transcript recorded a sharp exchange between Mr. Speaker and the Vice-President, following which Mr. Agnew said: "I want you to be clearly on notice that I'm not satisfied. I'm not talking only about the problem of the city of Camden; I'm not satisfied with the whole ball of wax" concerning Legal Services, an arm of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The Vice-President's expressions brought to the surface once more a bitter philosophical difference that has ignited repeated contro-

U.S., EEC Trade Conference Deadlocked on Quid Pro Quo

By James Goldsborough
BRUSSELS, Feb. 3 (AP)—U.S. and Common Market negotiators deadlocked here tonight on the critical trade talks that the Nixon administration has made a requisite for congressional ratification of a gold bill fixing the new price of gold at \$38 an ounce.

Neither U.S. trade negotiator William D. Eberle nor Common Market negotiators looked particularly happy following today's events. The Common Market negotiating team stuck steadfastly to its position that there must be a quid pro quo for any EEC trade concessions, namely some U.S. tariff reductions.

"At this point, I just don't know what the outcome will be," said Mr. Eberle following today's meeting. But he reiterated that regardless of the outcome the

Nixon Asks Ban On Stolen Art

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—President Nixon today asked the Senate to ratify an international convention to prohibit the illicit movement of stolen national art treasures throughout the world.

The convention was adopted on Nov. 14, 1970, at the 16th general assembly of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The President said the illicit movement of national art treasures had become a matter of serious concern in the world community, with many countries losing important cultural property through theft and illegal exportation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

SALT Called Stymied Over Missile Subs

VIENNA, Feb. 3 (AP)—The decision to end the current round of Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms was made Tuesday primarily because of a deadlock over submarine-based missiles, a reliable source reported yesterday.

The disagreement arose last month, it was reported, when the Soviet Union strongly opposed any limitation on such arms. In contrast with the Soviet lead in intercontinental ballistic missiles, said to be 1,500 to 1,054, the United States is said to be still ahead in missile-launching submarines.

The source said that the problem of limiting anti-ballistic or defensive missiles was also causing difficulties as a result of a continued Soviet demand for the same number of ABMs—300—as would be allowed the United States for defense of two ICBM-launching sites.

The United States, which had originally proposed a quota for itself of 300 ABMs for the defense of three sites, informed the Soviet Union last fall that it would agree to 300 for two sites.

Malta Talks Set Stage For Top-Level Parley

VALLETTA, Feb. 3 (AP)—Officials of the British Defense Ministry and the Maltese government held talks this afternoon on a new agreement for use of the island's military bases.

The discussions are designed to prepare the ground for a four-day meeting in Rome next week between Britain's Defense Secretary Lord Carrington and Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff.

Blames a 'Small Minority'

Dublin Premier Condemns Burning of British Embassy

By Henry Kamm

DUBLIN, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Premier Jack Lynch, speaking to an emergency session of parliament, condemned today the men who set fire to the British Embassy as a "small minority who under the cloak of patriotism seek to

overthrow the institutions of this state."

The British Ambassador, Sir John Peck, and members of his staff searched through the rubble of the gutted building, and a number of shops and offices stoned during yesterday's rioting boarded up their broken windows. But Dublin returned to calm after the worst outbreak of anti-British feeling here since Ireland was partitioned.

The premier told the Dail, or parliament, that he had expressed the government's regret to Sir John when the ambassador called on him this morning, and renewed an assurance that Ireland would make full compensation for the loss. Preliminary estimates put the loss at £150,000, or \$990,000.

The ambassador was also reported to have presented to the premier a message from Prime Minister Edward Heath asking him to use his influence to keep a protest march scheduled for Sunday in the Northern Irish border town of Newry from turning into a tragedy, like that which took the lives of 13 persons in Londonderry last Sunday.

Urges Troop Pullout

In his speech, Mr. Lynch expressed a hope that the Newry demonstration could take place "within the law" and prove equally effective. This was viewed as a caution to make Sunday's gathering a meeting rather than a march.

In a statement issued after his address, the premier repeated an earlier call on the British government to withdraw immediately all troops from Northern Ireland. His removal, he said, would preclude a repetition at Newry of the Londonderry events.

Mr. Lynch's strictures against those whom he described as subversives were stated in strong terms, indicative of the concern he is known to feel over the strength of the Irish Republican Army and extremist groups here. The black beret of the outlawed IRA was openly worn by many of the demonstrators at the British Embassy yesterday.

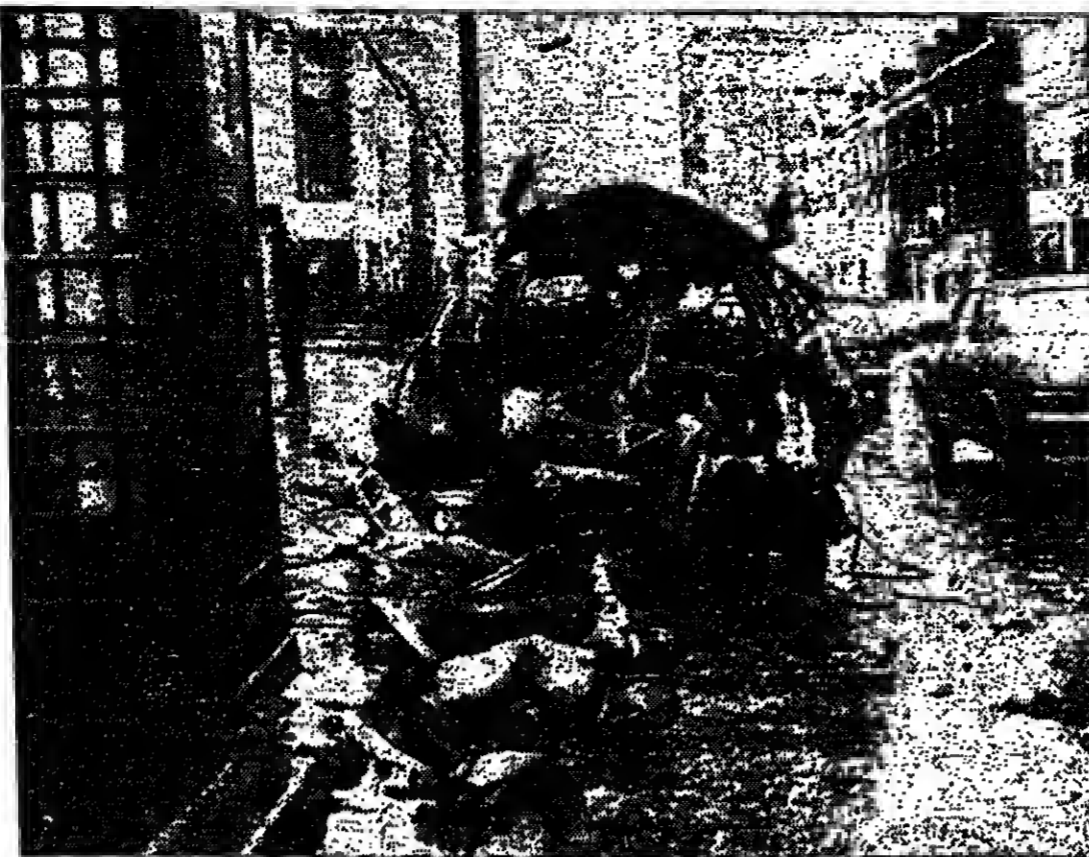
The premier accused them of "intimidating people," and warned:

"These organizations are not to have a free hand here to do what they like by way of intimidation and destruction. To usurp the functions of the government will meet with no toleration."

Appealing for calm, Mr. Lynch described the present situation as "a test for our maturity as a nation," and called on Irishmen to show the world that they could meet the crisis with "dignity and restraint."

A number of deputies expressed dissatisfaction with what they considered the excessive moderation of the premier's speech. A dissident member of the premier's Fianna Fail party, Neil Blaney, characterized the government's policy as "a puny beginning."

He said it should demand that all those with Irish blood in Northern Ireland resign from government service, the police force and the army. Despite such expressions, the mood of Dublin appeared subdued after yesterday's turmoil. Many persons expressed anger at the "hooligans" who provoked the property damage for which the Irish taxpayer will have to pay.



BELFAST BOOBY CAR—One of the many cars that were loaded with bombs by terrorists on Wednesday and then were parked in different areas throughout the city.

Ulster Faces New March This Sunday

(Continued from Page 1)

been intended as a relatively small march before Londonderry has now mushroomed into a major protest.

Civil rights leaders said today that as many as 20,000 marchers were expected in Newry, some of them from across the border in the Irish Republic. Officials said that at least 300 stewards would seek to keep the mile-and-a-half march under control. It is intended to end with a rally, at which speakers will include Bernard Devlin, the militant Catholic member of the British Parliament, and local civil rights leaders.

Ulster Blast Kills One

BELFAST, Feb. 3 (UPI).—A bomb left outside a pub frequented by Roman Catholics in rural Stewartstown exploded without warning shortly before midnight, demolishing the two-story building, killing one person and injuring all seven others in the bar. Five of the seven were seriously hurt.

The army did not immediately identify the victim, who brought the British-governed province's death toll since 1969 to 235.

In Londonderry, eight persons were injured, one seriously when gunmen bombed a clothing store which refused to close yesterday for the funeral of the 13 victims of last Sunday.

In Belfast troops fired rubber bullets into rioting youths in the Catholic Andersonstown stronghold. Elsewhere in the city troops came under sporadic fire from snipers shooting from Catholic housing estates.

Viet Cong Ease Peace Offer, Call U.S. Bid 'Unacceptable'

(Continued from Page 1)

Nixon's disclosures last week of secret and sustained efforts by his foreign-policy and security adviser, Henry Kissinger, to find common ground for an agreement. The efforts came to a halt last November when Hanoi informed Washington that Le Duc Tho, the ranking North Vietnamese official concerned with the negotiations, would not come to an agreed meeting Nov. 20, ostensibly for health reasons.

The eight-point American peace proposal, first discussed in the Kissinger talks with the North Vietnamese calls for American withdrawal six months after an overall peace agreement. It also calls for elections under a commission in which the Communists would participate. Moreover, Mr. Thien would resign one month before the election.

Xuan Thuy, the chief Hanoi delegate, who participated in some of the secret talks with White House adviser Henry Kissinger, declared at the conference table that the proposals were "a plan to pursue a policy of Vietnamization of the war" and to prolong the war itself.

"Such a plan is, of course, unacceptable for all persons of conscience devoted to independence, freedom and peace," Mr. Thuy declared.

The Viet Cong proposals were made public in a statement broadcast from Hanoi last night and presented to the conference today by Nguyen Van Thien, the chief Viet Cong delegate.

The statement said that the Red's Provisional Revolutionary Government was "specifying the two key problems in its seven-point plan."

The new proposal, in addition to calling for Mr. Thien's resignation, says the Saigon administration must end "its bellicose policy, abolish its apparatus of repression and coercion against the population, put an end to the policy of pacification, dissolve the concentration camps, liberate persons arrested for political reasons and guarantee the democratic freedoms stipulated by the 1954 Geneva accords on Vietnam."

The absence of a call for a new administration struck observers although there have been efforts in the past by Communists to isolate Mr. Thien from other members of the official South Vietnamese political apparatus.

Mr. Rogers decided: "We are prepared to negotiate on the basis of the proposal President Nixon has made. We have also indicated we would be flexible if the other side is interested. We think it offers a way out."

"We will negotiate in public or in any other way that would seem productive," he said.

POW Offer Awaited

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The United States is willing to consider any serious North Vietnamese proposal concerning the release of prisoners of war, it was testified today by William H. Sullivan, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

He said that while President Nixon's peace proposal "offers a fair, reasonable basis for resolving the Vietnam conflict, we remain willing to consider any serious proposal concerning POWs."

Mr. Sullivan told the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments that Mr. Nixon's plan included an offer to supplement prisoner releases with troop withdrawals. "To date there is little evidence that the other side is willing to negotiate in terms which seriously and realistically reflect the actual situation in Indochina," Mr. Sullivan said.

Kissinger's View

End to Secret U.S.-Hanoi Talks Linked to Defeat of Aid Bill

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger has expressed the view that the Senate defeat of the foreign aid bill last Oct. 29 was among a number of factors that led to the suspension of the secret negotiations between the United States and North Vietnam in November.

Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, told an unpublished meeting of relatives of American prisoners of war last Friday that the unexpected Senate defeat of the aid measure might have led the North Vietnamese to believe that United States economic support for the Saigon government would be ended shortly without any concession by Hanoi in the negotiations.

Three weeks after the Senate vote the North Vietnamese suddenly reversed themselves and declined to send a member of the Politburo to a meeting scheduled for Nov. 20.

Mr. Kissinger addressed the relatives in a private meeting of the White House. It was one of a series of sessions he has held with them during the last year to explain the administration's policy on the war.

In other conversations in the last week Mr. Kissinger expressed the view that many factors may have influenced the North Vietnamese decision, including these:

● The negative international reaction to the one-man South Vietnamese election on Oct. 3, North Vietnam may have believed that the spectacle of an unopposed election might increase anti-war sentiment in the United States and erode support for Mr. Nixon's continued backing of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

● The pace of the withdrawal of U.S. troops. The withdrawals announced during the period may have persuaded the North Vietnamese that the American involvement was headed toward an early conclusion regardless of the progress of the Paris talks.

Implicit in the theory that the defeat of the aid bill may have contributed to the North Vietnamese reversal is the suggestion that the bipartisan coalition—anti-war senators, liberals disillusioned with foreign aid, and fiscal conservatives—might have inadvertently created obstacles to the secret peace talks.

No Speculation

Perhaps to avoid that implication, Mr. Kissinger has declined to speculate in public on the North Vietnamese motive in announcing that Le Duc Tho, a senior Politburo member, was unable to attend the Nov. 20 session because of illness. The United States responded that the meeting could serve no useful purpose without him, the theory being that lower-level officials could not make substantive decisions.

Hanoi did offer to send Xuan Thien to the base of its Paris negotiations team, but the United States declined. As a result each side has accused the other of breaking off and thereby deadlocking the talks.

It was on Nov. 17, three weeks after the defeat of the aid bill and while the debate on the merits of the program was still raging, that North Vietnam advised the United States that Mr. Tho was ill. A reduced version of the measure was passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the White House on Jan. 25.

Mr. Kissinger outlined his views during a two-hour session.

Other Demands

The new proposal, in addition to calling for Mr. Thien's resignation, says the Saigon administration must end "its bellicose policy, abolish its apparatus of repression and coercion against the population, put an end to the policy of pacification, dissolve the concentration camps, liberate persons arrested for political reasons and guarantee the democratic freedoms stipulated by the 1954 Geneva accords on Vietnam."

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War Casualties Down Slightly

SAIGON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese and Communist casualties in the Vietnam war dropped slightly last week.

South Vietnamese casualties fell to 232 killed and 681 wounded, compared with 325 killed and 824 wounded the previous week.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong losses were given as 939 killed, a drop of 48 from the previous seven-day period.

A U.S. command spokesman said five Americans were killed and 22 wounded in the week ending last Saturday compared with two killed and 30 wounded the preceding week.

In Central Highlands

U.S. Aide Sees Hanoi Ready To Sacrifice 10,000 Over Tet

SAIGON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The North Vietnamese are prepared to sacrifice 10,000 men in their upcoming Tet offensive in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam, the top U.S. official in the region said today.

But John Paul Vann, a civilian with a decade of experience in Vietnam, said the offensive would not be of the intensity reached in the devastating 1968 action. He also said he was satisfied that "the government of Vietnam is better prepared than ever before for the fighting."

He predicted attacks against South Vietnamese border camps and said some intelligence sources indicate a major thrust against Kon Tum city, 260 miles north of Saigon.

Mr. Vann said 50,000 Communist troops would be involved in the highlands fighting, which was expected to spread over the provinces of Kontum, Pleiku and Binh Dinh. The three form a triangle that spreads across the width of Vietnam from the coast to the frontiers of the neighboring countries.

Mr. Vann said intelligence reports indicated the Communists were willing to lose up to 10,000 troops in the battles in that area. Fighting throughout Vietnam was light today, but the U.S. command reported that five Americans were wounded in action yesterday within 50 miles of Saigon. There have been two Americans killed and 18 wounded in the area during the last week.

Laotian Town Falls

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Communist forces have overrun the town of Muong Kasy on Highway 13 about 90 miles north of this administrative capital, government military sources reported today.

The town on the main road link between Vientiane and the royal capital of Luang Prabang was overrun by North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao soldiers last night.

Muskie Says Nixon Rehashed Peace Plans Hanoi Rejected

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (VFP).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine said yesterday that President Nixon's latest Vietnam peace proposal merely rearranges already rejected offers, in a vain effort to "win at the conference table what we have not won and cannot win on the battlefield."

In his first substantive statement on the new eight-point Nixon plan, the front-running candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination said Mr. Nixon attaches so many conditions to our leaving Vietnam that his proposal condemns more Americans to "fight and die... in a senseless and immoral conflict."

The White House replied that Sen. Muskie's "unfounded criticism" put "partisanship... above the objective of peace." Leading congressional Republicans added their own denunciations of the senator, in what appeared to be an increasing political battle for proprietorship of the "peace issue" in the coming campaign.

In criticizing the Nixon plan, Sen. Muskie urged that the President set a date for total U.S. withdrawal, conditioned only on a return of prisoners and a guarantee of safe passage, and property. What was once a virtual alibi turned to something approaching hostility.

After Mr. Pompidou succeeded De Gaulle in 1969, the French gave some signs that they were interested in calming relations and putting them on a more friendly basis. In particular, the government seemed anxious, to Israeli observers, to liquidate the Mirage problem.

In the belief that a deal on the Mirages might give them some leverage in solving other problems, the Israelis reversed their position and proposed widening talks. Mr. Ben Nathan was understood to have played an important role in this policy change although he was said to have warned his government that he was not sure it would work. Up to now, the French have shown little willingness to deal with the following questions:

● A better deal in the European Common Market. France blocked preferential treatment for Israel until Mr. Pompidou came to power. The veto was then lifted, but only for a restricted list of Israeli exports that benefit from a 40 percent reduction in import duties. The Duke and West Germany had been willing to make a 75 percent cut and the Italians 60 percent.

● A halt to French diplomatic initiatives in Europe and the United Nations that consistently support the Arab positions.

● A more regular and official basis for the shipment of French supplies, notably spare parts for French equipment Israel already has. Some of this equipment is now getting to Israel on an unofficial basis without the French government's open sanction.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	14	57	Very cloudy
ALASKA	7	45	Partly cloudy
ARIZONA	21	50	Sunny
ARKANSAS	6	42	Very cloudy
CALIFORNIA	10	50	Sunny
COLORADO	9	48	Sunny
CONNECTICUT	1	34	Sunny
DELAWARE	8	46	Very cloudy
FLORIDA	13	50	Sunny
GEORGIA	12	48	Very cloudy
ILLINOIS	10	46	Overcast
INDIANA	10	46	Overcast
IOWA	10	46	Overcast
KANSAS	10	46	Overcast
KENTUCKY	10	46	Overcast
LOUISIANA	10	46	Overcast
MAINE	10	46	Overcast
MARYLAND	10	46	Overcast
MASSACHUSETTS	10	46	Overcast
MICHIGAN	10	46	Overcast
MINNESOTA	10	46	Overcast
MISSISSIPPI	10	46	Overcast
MISSOURI	10	46	Overcast
MONTANA	10	46	Overcast
NEBRASKA	10	46	Overcast
NEVADA	10	46	Overcast
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	46	Overcast
NEW JERSEY	10	46	Overcast
NEW MEXICO	10	46	Overcast
NEW YORK	10	46	Overcast
NORTH CAROLINA	10	46	Overcast
NORTH DAKOTA	10	46	Overcast
OHIO	10	46	Overcast
OKLAHOMA	10	46	Overcast
OREGON	10	46	Overcast
PENNSYLVANIA	10	46	Overcast
RHODE ISLAND	10	46	Overcast
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	46	Overcast
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	46	Overcast
TENNESSEE	10	46	Overcast
TEXAS	10	46	Overcast
UTAH	10	46	Overcast
Vermont	10	46	Overcast
VIRGINIA	10	46	Overcast
WASHINGTON	10	46	Overcast
WEST VIRGINIA	10	46	Overcast
WISCONSIN	10	46	Overcast
WYOMING	10	46	Overcast

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U.S., EEC Trade Conference Deadlocked on Quid Pro Quo

(Continued from Page 1)

by the community's insistence on a quid pro quo.

The United States feels it has already conceded a significant quid pro quo in lifting the surcharge on U.S. imports following the devaluation agreement.

U.S. sources have put a price tag of about \$20 million on the grain, citrus fruits, and EFTA agreement that is sought. This means that the EEC, which is agreeing to stockpile 15 million tons of wheat per year and reduce duties on U.S. citrus imports from 8 to 5 percent on oranges, and 6 to 4 percent on grapefruit during the critical growing months, would be going part way toward meeting this figure.

The community still has not agreed to talk about its EFTA agreements, or to change the community's ad valorem tax policy which now discriminates against high-quality Virginia tobacco.

At the center of this negotiating deadlock is a difference in interpretation of the meaning of the dollar devaluation. The United States means to take agricultural advantage of the dollar devaluation that was, after all, encouraged by the Europeans, by exporting more farm products to the EEC. Current U.S. farm exports to the EEC are about \$15 billion per year.

The Common Market, however, intends to raise its farm prices to protect its farmers against the now cheaper U.S. farm exports. Mr. Eberle argued today that by doing this, the Common Market would cost the U.S. \$35 million annually in lost revenues.

Common Market officials, replying to this today, said simply that for the community, the devaluation and the trade agreements were two different things. But not only does the EEC plan to raise its prices an average of about 3 percent to reflect the dollar devaluation, but the Common Market Commission today recommended new farm prices, which by the end of 1974 would raise their level by an average of 8 percent, to provide more income for European farmers.

There is no question however that the EEC needs a satisfactory trade accord as much as the United States. Common Market farm prices for the new season must be fixed by April 1, and the Common Market cannot act until the dollar value, in which EEC prices are calculated, is ratified by Congress. The EEC also is very anxious that the dollar return to some form of convertibility.

Mr. Eberle said tonight that these trade talks with the Europeans were only part of the trade package the administration is trying to put together to present to Congress. He also is negotiating with the Japanese and the Canadians.

Java Crash Kills 5

DAKART, Feb. 3 (AP).—Authorities reported today that five men died Tuesday night when a DC-8 with nine men aboard crashed in central Java after running out of fuel.

Tanker, 35 Aboard, Is Missing Off Texas

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3 (AP).—The U.S. Coast Guard reported yesterday that a 572-foot tanker with 35 persons aboard is missing off Galveston, Texas, in the Gulf of Mexico.

A spokesman said the tanker, owned by Texas City Tankers, left Freeport, Texas, on Tuesday afternoon and failed to arrive in Galveston. The spokesman said an aircraft reported sighting a column of smoke Tuesday afternoon, but efforts to locate the source of the smoke failed.

U.S. to Give 'Careful Study' To Foe's New Stand in Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

wants the overthrow of the Saigon government but does not want an election because Hanoi knows the South Vietnamese will not put in power a Communist government.

Mr. Rogers decided: "We are prepared to negotiate on the basis of the proposal President Nixon has made. We have also indicated we would be flexible if the other side is interested. We think it offers a way out."

"We will negotiate in public or in any other way that would seem productive," he said.

POW Offer Awaited

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The United States is willing to consider any serious North Vietnamese proposal concerning the release of prisoners of war, it was testified today by William H. Sullivan, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

He said that while President Nixon's peace proposal "offers a fair, reasonable basis for resolving the Vietnam conflict, we remain willing to consider any serious proposal concerning POWs."

Mr. Sullivan told the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments that Mr. Nixon's plan included an offer to supplement prisoner releases with troop withdrawals. "To date there is little evidence that the other side is willing to negotiate in terms which seriously and realistically reflect the actual situation in Indochina," Mr. Sullivan said.

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May Testify Today

Irving and a Hughes Ex-Aide
Delay Grand-Jury Hearings

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP).—Author Clifford Irving today won a further postponement of an appearance before a federal grand jury investigating possible mail fraud in the Howard Hughes autobiography case.

The postponement was obtained by Mr. Irving's lawyer, said U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr., who gave no explanation.

Also winning postponement of a U.S. grand jury hearing was John Meier, a former scientific consultant to Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Seymour would give no explanation of the postponement for Mr. Meier, who is now seeking the Democratic nomination for a U.S. Senate seat representing New Mexico.

Neither Mr. Irving nor Mr. Meier was available for comment.

Mr. Irving had been asked to appear Monday before a New York County grand jury, but won a postponement to consult with a new lawyer, a specialist in criminal law.

Mr. Seymour refused to divulge the names of any of the other persons scheduled to appear before the federal grand jury.

In saying "I am only talking for today," he held out the possibility that Mr. Irving and Mr. Meier might testify tomorrow.

The Chicago Tribune said today that Mr. Irving, 41, and his wife, Edith, 36, have said they will return \$500,000 to New York publishers in exchange for the withdrawal of all possible prosecution of the Irvings.

But a spokesman for McGraw-Hill Inc., which had planned to publish the book written by Mr. Irving, categorically denied the report.

The newspaper said Maurice Nessen, the new attorney for the Irvings, made the proposal to Halliburton Falls 2d, general counsel for McGraw-Hill.

Mr. Irving's initial response to the offer, the Tribune said, reportedly was to reject it flatly.

In subsequent conversation with Mr. Irving and Harold McGraw, president of McGraw-Hill, Mr. Nessen indicated that the immediate return of \$500,000—part of the \$850,000 McGraw-Hill said it gave Mr. Irving for delivery to Mr. Hughes—now "may be better than nothing obtained after a long court fight," the Tribune said.

An Explanation

Mr. Irving has said that, following an unexplained request by Mr. Hughes, Mrs. Irving—using the name "Edith R. Hughes"—deposited the \$500,000 in a Zurich bank and later withdrew that total, depositing \$445,000 of it in another bank. The checks were made out to "H. R. Hughes."

The Zurich district attorney has issued arrest warrants for the couple, on suspicion of fraud.

The Chicago Tribune said Mr. Nessen has indicated that the \$500,000 can be obtained from a Zurich bank and a safe-deposit vault on Ibiza, the Spanish island where the Irvings have lived for five years.

In another development, authorities were reported seeking Danish singer Nina van Pallandt, 33, said to have been with Mr. Irving in Mexico when, the author claims, he had his first meeting with Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Irving claims he met Mr. Hughes numerous times in working on the book. The billionaire, reportedly, lived in a hotel penthouse in the Bahamas, has denounced the book as a fraud in court papers and during a telephone interview with newsmen in Los Angeles.

But a Los Angeles Times correspondent reported today that in a telephone interview, the singer said that at no time did she see any man who could have passed for Mr. Hughes during the Mexican two-day trip, when she was apart from Mr. Irving "one to one-and-a-half hours at the most."

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SISTERS—Angela Davis (left) and her sister, Fania Jordan, in court in San Jose, Calif., for a pretrial session.

Angela Davis Informs Court
Reagan Will Be Subpoenaed

SAN JOSE, Calif., Feb. 3 (AP).—Black militant Angela Davis told a court hearing yesterday she will subpoena California's Gov. Ronald Reagan to testify about his role in what she says is a state conspiracy against her.

Miss Davis, whose pretrial hearings opened again here Monday after a change of venue from San Rafael, Calif., also told why she fled from California after an Aug. 7, 1970, shooting at a San Rafael courthouse. The former UCLA philosophy instructor is charged with murder, kidnapping and conspiracy in the shooting, in which four persons, including a judge and two convicts, were killed.

"I distrust the judicial system so much, so thoroughly," she said, "that I left California, not because I was guilty, but because I was innocent and I feared the judicial system."

Miss Davis, 28, is accused of furnishing four guns used in the shooting, in which the two convicts tried to escape. Her lawyers, in another move, requested a new

change in trial site and asked the court to pay defense costs.

Miss Davis told Superior Court Judge Richard E. Aronson that the state is conspiring to oppress her, blacks and the poor.

"We will contend that Gov. Ronald Reagan has played no small role in this conspiracy," she said, adding that Gov. Reagan will be subpoenaed to testify on how he "aided and abetted this conspiracy."

The newspaper was ordered to cease publication on Nov. 25 for what the Ministry of Information claimed were violations of the Spanish press laws regarding the registration of share-ownership of newspapers.

But the paper's publisher, Rafael Calvo Serer, contended in Paris that the government was trying to muzzle the publication because of its generally liberal political standpoint.

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Madrid Clerks
In Two Banks
Staging Sit-In

Strike Over Collapse
Of Wage Bargaining

MADRID, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Bank clerks staged sit-down strikes at the Madrid headquarters of two of Spain's leading private banks today to back demands for wage increases and a new collective labor agreement.

They stopped work at the Central Bank and at the Bank of Vizcaya. Police stood in side streets near the two banks, but no incidents were reported.

Last night firebombs were thrown at branch offices of two Madrid banks. According to police sources, unknown persons hurled Molotov cocktails through the windows of branches of the Central Bank and the Spanish Credit Bank.

The attacks, apparently simultaneous, caused little damage. Firemen were able to put out the flames in both buildings within 15 minutes.

10 Days of Protests

The incidents followed 10 days of token strikes, sporadic sit-ins and street demonstrations by bank clerks seeking a new collective agreement.

Talks between the clerks and management, which began on January 7, have now broken down. The clerks are seeking a flat 24 percent wage increase retroactive to Jan. 1, while management has offered an escalation contract providing a 20 percent raise over two years.

In another development, about 200 employees of Madrid, the daily newspaper which was closed by the government more than two months ago, last night called off an indefinite sit-in after less than three hours at the paper's premises.

The workers, including reporters, administrative and printing staff, left shortly before midnight after receiving assurances that they would be allowed to return if an agreement on the reopening of the newspaper was not forthcoming within the next few days.

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The Courage of Moderation

"It is so hard to know the truth of the matter," said Bishop Neil Farren over the bodies of the 13 who died in Londonderry on "Bloody Sunday," "and this is not the time to prejudice the causes of the events but simply to join with our fellow citizens of the Roman Catholic Church in sympathy with the sorrowful and in prayers." It took moral courage to speak these words before a people who had already passed judgment on the tragedy, and in a climate that had caused emotions to rise to fever pitch, and hatreds to pass the point of no return.

Such moral courage is rare today, anywhere in the world. In racially torn America, it would pass for Uncle Tomism; among the embattled intellectuals it would be termed outworn, flabby liberalism; in Ireland it is rejected by Protestant and Catholic, by north and south alike. Yet it is the heart of Christianity and the wisdom of true human statesmanship.

What killed the 13 in Londonderry? The southern Irish have no doubts: It was the British Army in its traditional role of ruling Ireland. The Ulster Protestants have no doubts: It was the terror that sought, with snipings and bombings, to bring all Ireland under the rule of the Catholic majority.

Many British have no doubts—their men were standing between "two irreconcilable people on a single island." And out of these clear perceptions of differing truths came the bullets that killed thirteen "family men, young boys."

Similar clarity will be found all around the negotiating table in Paris, among the shouting university students in Cairo, within the Israeli cabinet, in the Pakistani Army and the harried people of Bangladesh. It is the prerogative of Tupamaros in Uruguay and of the Brazilian police. For Clausewitz's phrase, "The fog of war," is misleading except in the technical sense in which he employed it. Kipling came close to the mark of violence when he wrote of "the drumming guns that know no doubts."

The world has suffered too much from this kind of rationale. It needs more doubt, more equivocation, more compromise. And if logic leads to irreconcilables, perhaps the world needs more of the kind of prayer Bishop Farren invoked—"That out of the morass of bitterness and hatred, so understandable in this moment, God may lead us into paths of reconciliation and peace and a chance to build a happy and peaceful land."

A Limited War, Limited Aims

We are not going to work our way out of the war in Vietnam—or out of the agony it has brought to the homefront—until we learn to talk about it in something less than absolute, in an important sense, old-fashioned and irrelevant terms. This is the lesson once again underscored by the response to President Nixon's latest plan for peace—the response which says that to question the President's terms is too rigid amounts to a recommendation for "abject surrender," in the words of Senate minority leader Hugh Scott.

"Surrender"? To whom? With whom, when you get down to it, are we at war? Is "war" even the word for a struggle in which we have been engaged at various times, and at so many different levels of intensity—financial, military, political, and now, running the reel backward, once again no more than a marginal participant? Wars, as this country has known them, are to be won or lost (in our case, won). But we have not declared war on North Vietnam and the most we ever could have hoped to "win" was prevention of South Vietnam's losing political control of its territory at the hands of a guerrilla insurgency. If the government in Saigon should lose control to the North Vietnamese some other way—by a failure of its own will even after a political settlement, by sheer fatigue on the part of the people, or by greed or corruption or sheer incompetence—would President Nixon nonetheless "become the first President in history to lose a war," as he was putting it to visitors not so very long ago?

The answer, it seems plain to us, is no: at this point. Having expended over 50,000 lives and several billion dollars and 10 years (or 20 if you wish to go back to our beginning efforts in Indochina), it is fair to say that we have done all that we could reasonably do for the South Vietnamese; that we have given them the time and the weapons and the money; and that the rest is up to their own will which nobody else can supply. To go on seeking to furnish what only they can furnish for themselves is to invite with certainty that specter—so abhorrent to the President—of a great nation reduced to the position of a "pitiful, helpless giant" unable to have its way, or make good its word, or bring its power to bear. We could have had our way with North Vietnam—but only at what was long ago judged to be an unacceptable risk of a confrontation with China or the Russians, and a far wider war—invasion, occupation, subjugation, all the absolutes that have

been common to past wars, including even Korea, where you could draw a line and call it a front, and work out a truce along it and agree on a cease-fire which was more or less enforceable. Anybody who thinks you can do that with any assurance of success in Vietnam has not been there.

And yet, having renounced conventional means, we continue to talk and to think in terms of conventional ends, and about "losing" a war that was never ours to lose. We continue to forget that we began with a gesture of economic support for South Vietnam under President Eisenhower, when we thought economic aid would do the trick. When it didn't, we moved to military aid (also under Mr. Eisenhower), and when that wasn't enough we brought in military advisers (in the Kennedy administration) and then authorized them to go out on military operations and to shoot, and that didn't turn the tide either. So it was that under President Johnson we moved combat units into battle and began the bombing and vastly expanded our efforts on the theory that a "graduated response," like a thumbscrew, would soon become unbearable to Hanoi. Only it didn't. Instead it became unbearable at home and that was when we "surrendered" in the sense that we abandoned the thumbscrew in March 1968 by holding back the next increment of American troops and, in the name of Vietnamization, began a steady withdrawal from the war. This withdrawal had only something to do with the course of the war on the ground in Vietnam and a lot more to do with the state of mind at home; the former could be rationalized while the latter was an inescapable fact.

In short, we abandoned even the strictly limited and unconventional means we had been employing—and still continued to hold out the hope of conventional and comfortable ends. So it is that in 1972 we continue to talk about honoring our "commitments" without bothering to define them in realistic terms; to cry "shame" at the thought of an inconclusive or even adverse outcome; to shout "surrender" at those who suggest that there are limits upon what you can do when you are progressively limiting the means you are prepared to employ in order to do it. But once we have accepted the principle of the limits upon us, there are still things this country can do—and still things in the way of disengagement that it cannot do abruptly or irresponsibly—in the interest of trying to influence the outcome of the struggle in Vietnam as best it can and these will be the subject of another editorial.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Irish Crisis

The Bloody Sunday of Londonderry poses in precise terms the problem of a possible internationalization of the crisis in Northern Ireland. The relations between London and Dublin have reached a point of extreme tension. The patient rapprochement, which outlined itself between the two capitals, seems definitively compromised. Today the Dublin government can no longer afford, in the state of extreme irritations of the Irish population, the slightest concession, nor even the slightest gesture of goodwill toward the

theses defended by the Conservative government.

—From *La Libre Belgique* (Brussels).

War psychosis is a dangerous tiger to ride. The Taoiseach (prime minister) was certainly embarrassed by the embassy incident. He had equally certainly not reckoned with it. Britain is well-used to juggling with the risks of war, to guiding the swings of power politics, to dealing with recalcitrant small nations. This is the first time in 50 years that an Irish government has entered the field.

—From *The Irish Times* (Dublin).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

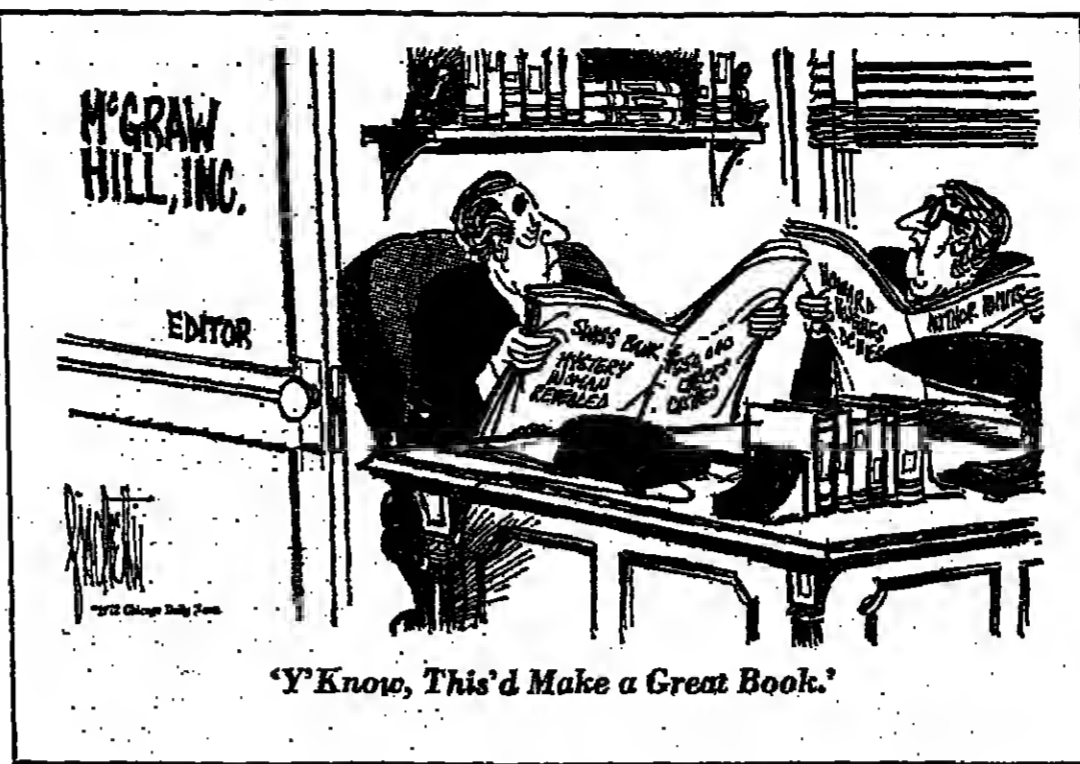
February 4, 1897

PARIS.—M. Fiquet, the publisher of Emile Zola's novels, has brought an action for infringement of copyright against M. Laporte, a publisher and a seller of second-hand books of the Rue des Saints-Pères. M. Laporte recently published a volume entitled "Zola Against Zola," containing all the most objectionable passages in the Rougon-Macquart series, and which he contended was an argument why their author should not be elected to the Académie Française.

Fifty Years Ago

February 4, 1922

LONDON.—Sir James Craig issued an angry statement here today, indicating a complete breakdown in his negotiations with Mr. Collins over the settlement of the Ulster boundary dispute and other pending matters. He charges bad faith against Lloyd George and declares that he will appeal to the entire British cabinet. This appeal has not yet been made and it is understood that Winston Churchill is acting as intermediary between the two parties.



Pistol-Packing Mamas

By C. L. Sulzberger

HERZLIYA, Israel.—Jovial Joseph Luria, NATO's secretary-general, calls Israeli Premier Golda Meir "Pistol-Packing Mama" and the term might be applied with equal aptness to her political peer Indira Gandhi, redoubtable chief of India's government. These two women, at the top of a profession generally dominated by men, have shown obdurate toughness in the world of politics and war.

Nor, despite physical, social and geographical contrasts, are they so far apart. Both are widows with two children. They are ideologically socialists—in the democratic and non-Marxist sense. Each has blandly ignored advantages or disadvantages generally attributed to the weaker sex and, without a thought of such conceptions as women's lib, has made her own mark as a resolute leader in times of grave national crisis.

Mrs. Meir was born in Russia to a poor family which emigrated to the United States during her childhood. She was reared in Wisconsin, became a Zionist, and induced her reluctant husband to emigrate to British-administered Palestine. Eventually she was named secretary of the Women's Labor Council of the Jewish Agency and, after Israel's independence, Ambassador to Moscow, foreign minister and premier.

"Spartan" Mrs. Gandhi, daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru, belonged to an aristocratic family of Kashmiri Brahmins and was educated in Switzerland and at Oxford. Never-

theless, she recalls that her grandfather, Motilal Nehru, "started with very little; it was the kind of story you Americans like." He started poor but he was a very good lawyer and became rich. "Moreover he reared his grandchildren 'in a most Spartan way. There wasn't even any heating for us young people during the winter.'"

Mrs. Meir and Mrs. Gandhi both took part in liberation movements that eventually shook off British rule. Mrs. Meir recalls: "We had to worry about our security and the security of our people, the security of everything we built." Mrs. Gandhi says: "My childhood was right in the middle of our freedom struggle."

Mrs. Meir is large, bulky, with solid, homely face dominated by a firm chin. She is strongly made and once did hard physical work like farming and laundering. Mrs. Gandhi is delicate, fine-bodied with small bones and exquisite features. Yet, despite contrasting appearances, they share similar views of woman's political role.

The Israeli premier told me recently: "I never felt that I have any advantage by being a woman in carrying out a certain task; nor have I ever felt it as a disadvantage. I have never asked for privileges when I sit in the cabinet—now, or in anything I've done since. I don't think men adopted positions or opinions concerning me because I was a woman. They treated me as an equal, for good or bad."

It is foolish for women to go

into public life expecting to be treated differently because they are women. Women should be treated for their ideas and their positions and not sentimentality about it. I expect equal treatment and I get it. Sometimes I don't like it but it is not because I am a woman."

More Stamina

In a similar conversation, Mrs. Gandhi once told me: "Some people say a woman hasn't as much stamina as a man. Of course I can't tell, never having been a man. But I certainly have more stamina than anyone else around here. And men are surely no more polite because I'm a woman."

Like Mrs. Meir, she staked out her own political career, joining the Congress party's working committee in 1925 and becoming party president four years later. But—again like the Israeli premier—she has not allowed public life to eliminate family life. Mrs. Meir (then foreign minister) was with her daughter and grandchildren just before the 1967 war began. The Indian prime minister told me: "I like to see my family when I can. Normally I take meals with them."

It is an interesting coincidence that these two ardent Social Democratic women, unabashedly feminine as distinct from feminist, should have been selected by fate to lead their countries during the post-colonial history. It has been a generation marked by violence and requiring special gifts of leadership. Each in her own way has proven astonishingly suited to the task.

Ganging Up on Muskie

By Tom Wicker

MANCHESTER, N.H.—The New Hampshire primary campaign is just now getting started in earnest, but the most persistent theme of conversation in all the candidate's camps is the possibility that Big Ed Muskie of Maine may be in some trouble here—not headed for defeat but not due for a smashing victory in home territory.

The fact is that Muskies, a neighbor from Maine who is about as well known here as in his own state, never had anything to gain from a New Hampshire primary that he has been regarded as sure to win, but he has everything, or at least a lot, to lose if, instead, he should run poorly in his own backyard. But Muskies had no choice but to enter here and take the risk to have a quick New Hampshire would have been like renouncing his wife's vote.

The problem was pointed up by the recent Boston Globe poll that gave Muskies 65 percent of the Democratic primary vote. Muskies workers here say that has already turned off some money and unity they had been counting on, from people who now feel Muskies does not need their help; and the 65 percent figure also establishes a high level of expectation that the other candidates are eager to keep alive.

Doubts Rise

In fact, few of this state's seasoned primary watchers think Muskies can get anywhere near 65 percent; and in some cases, the off-the-record prediction can be heard that he might not even reach 50 percent. This is primarily a mathematical rather than a political judgment.

In the first place, George McGovern of South Dakota is running an aggressive and well-organized campaign, heavy on issues as against Muskies' character-and-neighbor appeal. "Believe Muskies." Against this, some here think Muskies—heavily committed elsewhere—has not scheduled enough time in New Hampshire before the primary on March 7. He has been billed to appear Feb. 12 at a state Democratic function with the other candidates, for instance, but is not now expected to come.

In the second place, the campaign of Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles is taken more seriously here than elsewhere. Yorty is working the populous southwestern corner of the state exhaustively, and he has the resounding backing of William Loeb, publisher of the *Manchester Union-Leader*. What that support can

mean has to be seen to be believed.

The other day, the *Union-Leader* displayed a syndicated anti-Muskies article by Nicholas Alexander across eight columns above the front page headline; just below, Loeb ran a two-column, signed, front-page editorial attacking Muskies' national defense record—which, Loeb said, "would leave the nation as helpless as a child on a beach at low tide." This was followed by a two-column front-page headline: "Forty Urges UN Action on Prisoner Treatment," and the text of a long Yorty letter to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Support for Mills

This is the daily routine and five more weeks of it in the state of New Hampshire, circulating in its most populous and most Democratic area, is bound to have its effect. Loeb is unofficially credited with being able to deliver about 15 percent of the vote to anyone he backs, and since Yorty is proving an energetic and personable campaigner through the factories and on the sidewalks here, some think 20 percent of the vote is not beyond his and Loeb's reach. Generally speaking, these votes would be more likely to go to Muskies than McGovern, if Yorty were not running.

What's more, a strong write-in effort for Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas now is taking shape; this week, a half-hour film touting him as a man for all seasons appeared on four television channels here, and more is planned; so is a mass mailing and other efforts—all of which, interestingly enough, appears to be backed by some of this city's Irish political leaders. Even Muskies workers concede that their candidate is at his weakest among the Irish, New Hampshire's second largest ethnic bloc.

Sen. Vance Barkie of Indiana is on the ballot, and getting remarkably tolerant treatment from Loeb and the *Union-Leader*. Some delegates have entered themselves for Edward Kennedy, Henry Jackson and Hubert Humphrey, which probably means some write-in votes for them. Even some strong Muskies supporters fear all these candidates, noncandidates and semi-candidates could poll a total of 50 percent or even a little more; in that case, Muskies would be left with little but a bloody nose in a state he was supposed to own. George Wallace is now favored to win Florida; the following

week, and the combined Lindsay-McGovern vote ought to be strong in the Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Massachusetts primaries in April. So a relatively weak showing here could mean that only in Illinois, among the early primaries, would Big Ed have much chance to show the clout a front-runner is supposed to have.

Peace Corps Cuts

The decision of the Peace Corps to cut down the numbers of volunteers by 50 percent as a result of congressional budget reductions is lamentable.

The good work being performed by these volunteers, most especially in rural areas where some nationals may even refuse to serve.

On my staff, I have two Peace Corps teachers whose shining examples have injected a new spirit into the school, not only by their attitude to work but by their performance of work. Having been closely associated with such dynamic young men, and having assessed the good work being done by them, I feel it will be a big blow to lose them.

I should be and indeed if the decision is carried out because some people offering valuable services may be affected. I hope that the contributions now being given by the various groups of volunteers in our country is recognized and encouraged by making it possible for them to continue to serve in the various spheres of activities.

K. Y. ABERNETHY
Headmaster, Okonko Ankywa Secondary School,
Asaba, Ghana.

Eye on 2d Term

Upon reading Mr. Reston's column on "Politics and Strategy" (Herald, Jan. 13), I was relieved to see that someone finally had the courage and blunt candor to reveal and comment on what we had already known as the real motives for the stance of the United States in the India-Pakistan conflict.

President Nixon and Dr. Kissinger evidently refused to view the conflict in terms of itself, but they had to determine the country's course of action based on a new "domino theory" lead-

Options Running Out

The Irish Time Bomb

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—When Queen Victoria named Gladstone prime minister for the first time, he told friends: "My mission is to pacify Ireland." That was in 1868, and there still is no pacification—and no peace between Britain and Ireland. A mystic might say that there is some special fate bedeviling these two islands, close neighbors, that need but cannot understand each other.

"There is too much myth in the way," a key British official said this week, "or, perhaps too much history to let reason work." His voice sounded near despair as he discussed the possible alternatives open to Britain now in Ireland.

The Conservative government is undoubtedly in a state of gloom over the situation. As the Irish question again comes to dominate politics and the lives of ministers, it starts to undermine the Tories' hopes for the economy and for the adventure of Britain in Europe.

Irish Time Bomb

Prime Minister Heath has recognized all along that the Irish problem could be a time bomb for him, as it was for Gladstone and so many others. But he has been limited in his ability to maneuver.

After last Sunday, observers in both the Republic and Northern Ireland agree, the room for maneuver has narrowed even more. The killing of 13 civilians in Londonderry will have its effect whatever the official inquiry finds about the army's responsibility.

John Graham, the able correspondent of the *Financial Times* of London, wrote from Ulster this week:

"There is not a Catholic in Derry today who does not believe that the army was the first to shoot and that it simply opened indiscriminately. This belief will never be changed, it is part of the history of Derry and has been since Sunday afternoon."

A graphic example of Sunday's effect in politics was given today by Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, Labor member of the Irish Parliament. Last October, Dr. O'Brien spoke up forcefully against Irish troops calling for withdrawal of British forces from Ulster. He said that would "mean in practice the massacre of the Catholics of Belfast, and civil war."

Today Dr. O'Brien visited the British Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling. He urged Mr. Maudling, among other things, to set a date now for withdrawal of British troops.

Peace Is Remote

Asked why he had changed his mind, Dr. O'Brien said that after last Sunday it was no longer possible to imagine British troops keeping the peace in the north while a political solution was sought.

Dr. O'Brien offered no optimistic alternative formula for keeping the peace. He merely said, soberly, that British forces were now themselves a cause of uproar and therefore should go.

British ministers, however, reject the idea of troop withdrawal as an immoral, Pontius Pilate gesture. Whatever people say now, they argue, Britain would be condemned for avoiding responsibility if withdrawal were followed by civil war.

And the official view here is

that the present bloodshed would become open communal war if the troops left. The Protestant majority in the north, which has plenty of guns, has shown great restraint in these last two years of trouble. But the British opinion is that the Protestants would explode after a withdrawal.

Other ideas for new political initiatives produce similar depressed skepticism when put to government sources.

One, now being pressed by the Labor party, is that Britain should take full responsibility for security away from the Northern Ireland provincial government in Stormont. The argument is that Catholics would regard the troops as less partial if they were not under nominal control of the sectarian Protestant Stormont regime.

Direct Rule

But the government thinks Protestants in Ulster would see such a move as a thinly disguised version of direct rule from London, eliminating their Stormont for all practical purposes. And that would bring the Protestants out, it is feared, leaving British forces under attack from both sides.

A longer-range idea, also canvassed on the Labor side, is for Britain to declare now that she favors the aim of a united Ireland. That would transform the political balance in the Republic and among northern Catholics, it is argued, allowing the moderates to win back popular allegiance from the revolutionaries.

Some in the British government will say privately that they wish there could be a united Ireland solution, with adequate constitutional safeguards for the million northern Protestants. But again they do not see any way to reach that goal without unacceptable slaughter on route.

"The truth is," an official said Thursday, "that last Sunday, added nothing to the situation except drama. The essential has been there all along, and that is the existence of two irreconcilable people on a single island."

Always Too Late

The terrible irony is that Britain and Ireland are so close in so many ways. The British market is economically essential to the Republic, and Ireland is Britain's third best export customer. There are virtually no immigration barriers between the two countries. Irishmen can vote and even hold office in Britain.

After the 26 counties won their independence in 1920, relations gradually stabilized and became friendly, allowing for coexistence in ways that worked if they were not always strictly logical. But now the old hatreds are rising again in the crowds and flames of Dublin.

The most despairing feeling of some British politicians is that whatever they try now will be too late. That is nothing new in the long, sad Anglo-Irish history.

Writing about the Irish question in 1895, Sir Charles Dilke, the reforming Liberal member of Parliament, said:

"There is... an almost universal feeling now that some form of home rule must be tried. My own belief is that it will be tried too late, as all our remedies have been."

Letters

ing to the forthcoming presidential elections. The office of the President must suffer from a very deep malaise when it takes sides in a war so that it will not alienate the leaders of another military power just so that the occupant of that office can smile benevolently with those leaders in front of the Great Wall on satellite television to enhance his chances for re-election.

It is unfortunate for the United States and for the world that Mr. Nixon's No. 1 priority since January, 1969, has been November, 1972, and we can only be more horrified with the prospects of what he might do in his closet with Dr. Kissinger if re-elected—since there will be no 1976 and he will have no audience other than himself for whom he can sleep on more cosmetics.

TOM ANDERSON,
Paris.

Armin Meyer

Your issue of Jan. 27 carried a New York Times dispatch which said in part that "the President and his assistant for national security affairs, Henry A. Kissinger, have long been known to be dissatisfied with the present Ambassador (to Japan) Armin E.

Meyer, for not having taken a tough stand with the Japanese." This is "concrete-type" reporting quite unworthy of *The New York Times*, as well as a canard directed against one of America's most devoted, skillful and energetic professional diplomats, who has ably served as our ambassador in three countries under three Presidents.

Anyone who pretends to the least knowledge of Washington knows that the "troop" in the field do only what the "home office" tells them to do. To blame an American ambassador for our present highly complex state of affairs with Japan is a bit like blaming the Western Union messenger for your grandmother's death. He only delivered the message.

The White House quite properly should be "upgrading" the ambassador. But that didn't "unrattle" the allegation. I would hope, however, that *The New York Times* would deal adequately with such loose reporting and such an injury to a dedicated public servant.

JOHN C. WEISBERG
U.S. Foreign Service Officer
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Saint-Jean-de-Luz, France.

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If His Presence Is Needed

Waldheim Is Prepared to Go To Mideast in Peace Attempt

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 3 (UPI).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today he would be prepared to visit the Middle East if necessary to help promote a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"I am always ready to go to hot spots," Mr. Waldheim said. The secretary-general told newsmen at a lunch during the current Security Council meeting here that he planned to fly to Rome Saturday to meet UN Middle East envoy Gunnar V. Jarving.

Mr. Jarving has just completed visits to Senegal and Mauritania to discuss African initiatives for Middle East peace with Presidents Leopold Senghor of Senegal and Moktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania.

Soviet Chiefs Meet Non-Stop With Sadat

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Soviet leaders today canceled ceremonial social affairs in honor of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat so they could continue uninterrupted negotiations on the prospects for war in the Middle East, Arab diplomatic sources said.

The sources said Mr. Sadat spent almost the entire day in a Kremlin conference room negotiating with Soviet officials including Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party general secretary, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and the Soviet Defense Minister, Marshal Andrei A. Grechko.

They called off a formal luncheon, and later they agreed to cancel plans to attend a performance of the Moscow State Chorus.

"Particular attention was paid to the dangerous situation in the Middle East caused by the aggression of Israel and the imperialist forces," the official news agency Tass said.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Sadat was arguing for more military aid to offset new U.S.-Israel deals. "This aid would include the financing of an Egyptian munitions industry, as well as Soviet approval of his revised battle plans. They said the Russians would oppose hard and fast plans for the resumption of war."

On the eve of Mr. Sadat's arrival in Moscow, Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said in an editorial:

"The experience of recent years shows that the road to a just settlement of the Middle East problem can be only through a comprehensive political settlement."

Mr. Sadat will travel to Yugoslavia for two days tomorrow for an "unofficial friendly visit" at Yugoslav President Tito's invitation, the presidential office in Belgrade said.

Mr. Waldheim said Mr. Jarving will brief him on these talks. He expressed full confidence in Mr. Jarving, adding that he himself would be ready to go to the Middle East if his presence there were needed to assist in peace efforts.

Israeli Move Called Desert

CAIRO, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Egypt said today Israel's acceptance of indirect Middle East peace talks was a trick to deceive world public opinion.

A government source, quoted by the semi-official Middle East News Agency, criticized the American-sponsored plan, but said Cairo would continue to support UN peace efforts.

Meanwhile the cabinet of Premier Anwar Sadat tonight announced more security measures, ranging from the abolition of a television channel, to hikes in the prices of gasoline and cement, as part of the campaign to prepare the nation for the "inevitable battle" against Israel, Cairo Radio said.

The measures, which were taken at a six-hour meeting chaired by Mr. Sadat, were described by the radio as "important socialist decrees."

Matter of Weeks

JERUSALEM, Feb. 3 (UPI).—An Israeli official predicted today it will be a matter of weeks before Egypt decides whether to join Israel in indirect negotiations on reopening the Suez Canal.

"The slice is on the other foot now," he said, referring to the fact that until now, Israel has been depicted as the intransigent party blocking the way to a Middle East settlement.

"It may be some kind of bluff in the proceedings now, with [Egyptian President] Anwar Sadat in Moscow, President Nixon going to Peking and Jarving still in the cards," the official said. "Probably a matter of weeks."

Bihari Stronghold in Dacca Is Rocked by Explosions

DACCA, Feb. 3 (AP).—Loud explosions were heard from Dacca's Bihari sector of Mirpur today, as the government sent in former guerrilla fighters to reinforce the regular Bangladesh troops.

Foreign newsmen were again barred from entering the Mirpur area and were ordered not to go anywhere near there.

The International Red Cross, which attempted to take in medical supplies, was also refused permission to enter.

Mirpur, the home of some 250,000 members of the country's minority Bihari community, was under curfew for the sixth straight day.

Lt. Col. Khalid Mosharra, of the Bangladesh Army, reported that the search for arms and

"collaborators" was continuing and that there was no more fighting.

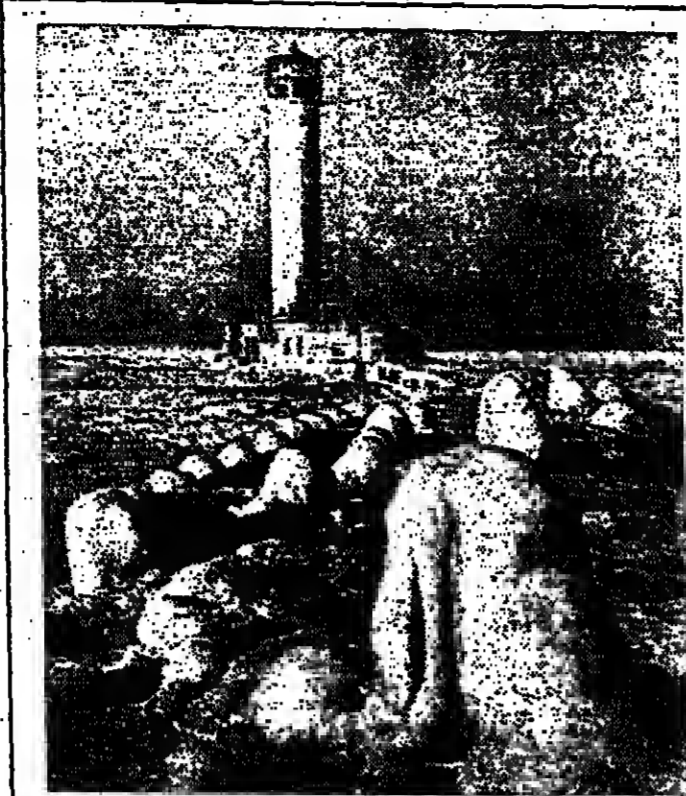
He claimed that the explosions were "old mines being detonated."

The Bangladesh Army units were moving in heavy vehicles, mounted with recoilless rifles, artillery and mortars.

Two truckloads of Miki Bihari-Bangladesh guerrillas who fought against the Pakistani Army—were sent in to reinforce the regular troops.

Col. Mosharra reported that about 400 weapons had been recovered in graves, mosques and latrines.

He said the search will continue until all the automatic weapons used against his troops Sunday in Mirpur have been recovered.



BLACK AND WHITE—This is how the Black Sea looked around the Russian port of Odessa during the recent cold wave when temperature fell to -11°F (-24°C).

U.S., Britain Attacked in UN By Russia, China on Africa

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 3 (AP).—China and the Soviet Union joined in attacks tonight on American and British policies in Africa, with China calling the two Western nations the "behind-the-scenes big bosses" in areas ruled by white minorities.

U.S. Ambassador George Bush in a mild reply before the United Nations Security Council, said: "We are accused of wanting peaceful change. To this we plead guilty."

Mr. Bush said he would not join in the name-calling. Britain made no reply.

The exchange followed submission to the council of four African-backed resolutions taking tough stands against colonialism and racism in South Africa, Rhodesia and Portuguese territories. Argentina introduced a fifth resolution.

Sources said Britain and the United States had serious reservations about the strong tone of the African proposals, and Britain has privately threatened to veto a resolution asking that the British-Rhodesian settlement be abandoned.

The proposals by the African nations called on South Africa to give up control of South-West Africa immediately to alleviate a situation threatening world peace. They also demanded that Portugal begin a withdrawal from its African territories and eventual independence for Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea (Guinea-Bissau). The resolutions call for an end to Portugal's anti-guerrilla warfare and the beginning of negotiations with the African population.

The council's African members—Guinea, Somalia and Sudan—backed by India and Yugoslavia, condemned South Africa for apartheid racial policies, called on Pretoria to release persons imprisoned under race laws and asked strict world adherence to the arms embargo against South Africa. A vote is expected tomorrow.

ANC Fats Tell at 31

SALISBURY, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—The anti-apartheid African National Congress (ANC) said today that 31 Africans were killed by police gunfire during last month's riots in black Rhodesian townships. The official figure given was 14 Africans killed.

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By French Satirical Weekly

Chaban Accused of Another Irregularity in Filing Taxes

PARIS, Feb. 3 (WFP).—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, already in political hot water for having paid no income taxes from 1966 to 1969, was accused yesterday of filing returns with a government agent recently arrested in another tax scandal.

The arrested agent is a brother of a former political aide to Mr. Chaban-Delmas.

The charges were made by the satirical weekly "Le Canard Enchaîné," which since November has published successive dribbles of information—backed up by purported facsimiles of official documents—about the prime minister's tax situation.

Although tax avoidance is an honored tradition in France for all but the salaried who have no easy way of avoiding payment, the cumulative effect of the charges has been damaging to Mr. Chaban-Delmas's political image.

But until the latest revelation, Mr. Chaban-Delmas was blamed more for bad political judgment than for suggestions of any legal offense.

Stable Dividends

The earlier facsimiles showed that the prime minister paid no taxes in the years he served in the tax-free capacity of National Assembly president despite sizable dividends on his investments.

He did so thanks to a complicated, but entirely legal, deduction for "avoir fiscal," a special tax allowance enacted to encourage Frenchmen to buy shares on the stock market.

In 1970, as prime minister, he paid only \$3,800 tax on a \$50,000 salary thanks to legal loopholes not available to many a less rich taxpayer.

But the fresh charges added a new dimension to the affair as "Le Canard Enchaîné" maintained that the prime minister had written to report a tax-deductible stock market loss to Edouard Degas, recently arrested on charges of having reduced taxes in return for a sizable kickback.

Mr. Degas is the brother of a man who served on Mr. Chaban-Delmas's staff during the Fourth and Fifth Republics.

Half Denials

"Le Canard Enchaîné," which helped precipitate Mr. Degas's arrest, reproduced the letter in facsimile and said that Mr. Chaban-Delmas normally should not have written to Mr. Degas, who, theoretically, did not handle tax cases in his neighborhood.

Even more embarrassing than the charges themselves has been the series of half denials issued by the prime minister's office and the Finance Ministry.

Nor have veiled threats of libel suits emanating from sources close to Mr. Chaban-Delmas helped his cause.

Their halfhearted phraseology has added to the impression that only the tip of the iceberg was being made public by the government.

Despite the scandal, there appeared to be little justification for the generalized press campaign suggesting that President

Georges Pompidou would drop Mr. Chaban-Delmas from office before the 1973 legislative elections.

In 13 years of power, the Gaullists have fallen victim to an increasing volume of scandals involving everything from real estate to oppressive tactics.

Cynics have argued that throwing the prime minister overboard at this stage would only confirm the public's worst suspicions without saving any votes for the government.

Gen. McNarney, 78, Is Dead; Headed U.S. Army in Europe

LA JOLLA, Calif., Feb. 3 (UPI).—Retired Air Force Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, 78, who succeeded Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as U.S. commander in Europe after World War II, died here Tuesday.

After retirement from the Air Force in 1952, Gen. McNarney became president of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., and president of General Dynamics' Convair Division when the firm was merged into General Dynamics in 1954. He retired from Convair in 1958 but remained a consultant to the aircraft manufacturer until his death.

Gen. McNarney was a member of the U.S. Military Academy's famous class of 1915—"The Class the Stars Fell Upon"—which also produced Eisenhower and Gen. Omar Bradley.

He was a pioneer in the Army's air arm and commanded observation units in France during World War I.

In 1941, he went to London as a special observer before U.S. entry into World War II.

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Gen. McNarney was named to the Roberts Commission, which investigated the U.S. military and naval activity at the time of the surprise bombing.

In January, 1942, he was named to a War Department commission to reorganize the Army and in March of that year was named deputy chief of staff of the Army. In 1945, he became deputy supreme allied commander in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations and acting commander in that area in September, 1945.

Later that year, he was named to succeed Eisenhower as commander of American forces in Europe.

Two Germanys Recess Berlin Talks a Month

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (AP).—Negotiations for the two halves of divided Germany today ended a two-day round of talks on a general traffic agreement and agreed on a monthlong pause before meeting again.

State Secretaries Michael Kohl and Egon Bahr, of East Germany and West Germany respectively, will hold their next meeting in East Berlin on March 9, allowing Mr. Kohl to take a planned vacation.

The two delegations met for some four hours today after what were described as "very intensive" talks yesterday.

During the monthlong break in the talks, experts of both sides will work on a draft text of the traffic agreement, West German officials said today.

The officials said the agreement is to lay down procedures for road, rail and water traffic between the two German states on the basis of reciprocity and non-discrimination. One unresolved point is whether air traffic should be included in the agreement, the officials said.

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Jacques Chaban-Delmas

Czechs Said To Be Holding Liberal Editor

Two Others From '68 Period Are Released

PRAGUE, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Czechoslovak authorities have arrested Jiri Hochman, who was editor of the strongly progressive writers' journal, Reporter, when it was banned in 1963, underground sources said today.

At the same time the sources reported that two prominent liberals associated with the 1968 reform period under Alexander Dubcek had been released from detention after being arrested last Monday.

They were Karel Kosik, a philosopher and one of the Communist party's leading ideologists during the short-lived Czechoslovak liberalization, and Rudolf Slansky, son of the former party secretary-general, executed in the Stalinist show trials of the 1950s.

The arrest of Mr. Hochman, a former correspondent in the United States and foreign editor of the party newspaper, Rude Prava, is the latest in a series of arrests which began late last year and have increased in frequency during the last few weeks.

No Reason Given

There was no word on the reason for Mr. Hochman's arrest, but the wave of detentions is thought to be connected with an underground leaflet circulating here before last November's general elections urging citizens to boycott the polls or spoil their ballots.

Some Czechoslovak sources believe the regime of Gustav Husak is preparing a major political trial of dissident elements, though the elections produced a 98 percent poll in favor of official candidates.

Mr. Husak, who took over from Mr. Dubcek in 1969, has repeatedly promised there would be no political trials of reformers.

Iran Sentences 5 to Life Terms

TEHRAN, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—A military tribunal has sentenced five alleged Communist guerrillas to life imprisonment, it was announced here last night.

They were the last of a group of 23 persons who appeared before the tribunal charged with anti-state activities, bank robbery, murder, illegal arms possession, sabotage and resisting arrest.

Of the 23, six were sentenced to death, nine to life imprisonment and the remainder to prison terms ranging from 3 to 15 years. Some are alleged to have attempted to kidnap Prince Shahram, the Shah's nephew, and Douglas MacArthur, the U.S. ambassador here.

Brandt Going to London

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt will visit Britain for talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath on April 20 and 21, it was officially announced today.

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MOVIES IN PARIS: Director Robert Bresson at His Best

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Robert Bresson makes absolutely no concessions to mob whims. His films suggest that they have been shot in an ivory tower. In the profession he has a formidable reputation and his younger French colleagues look on him as their master.

To some of us, his work has often seemed paralytically pretentious and theatrically dehydrated, but one is forced to respect his defiant independence and his uncompromising personal vision. His latest film, "Quatre Nuits d'un Rêveur" (at the France-Elysées, the Vendôme and the Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois), is one of his best, disclosing all of his virtues and few of his faults. It is literary, but in the finest sense. There is the precision and observation of Maupassant in the tale of a couple who meet in the dust of a Parisian sum-

Isabelle Weingarten in Robert Bresson's "Quatre Nuits d'un Rêveur."



mer evening. A poor painter dissuades a young girl, disconsolate over an unhappy romance, from leaping into the Seine. An account—in depth—of the lives of these two and their relation-

ship comprises the rest. There are some drowsy moments, but not many, and the intelligent script and its careful treatment are intriguing.

Bresson is a painter and

"Quatre Nuits d'un Rêveur" reveals the artist's keen eye in pictorial beauty, use of color, telling details and striking composition. The film is filled with memorable images: the spotlights of the *bâtiments-mouches* as they play on the dark river, the twilight streets of summertime with the bridge lamps glowing a curious cobalt blue, the face of a *garde républicain* in full regalia at a gala movie premiere, blinking distractedly when the flashbulbs explode about him. Isabelle Weingarten as the yearning heroine and Guillaume des Forêts as her rescuer, a youth in love with love, suggest with a remarkable sensitivity the vulnerability of the pair facing the initial shock of adulthood, but the lion's share of the laurels belongs to Bresson.

and Barbara, another celebrated music hall artist, enacts the woman persuasively. What is needed is a tightening of the text, which at times grows as moony as its characters, wandering as though lost.

Jerry Schatzberg is a former fashion photographer turned director. His second film, "Paris in Needle Park," was honored at the Cannes Festival last year. His first film was "Puzzle of a Downfall Child," now at the Rivecourt-Lincoln. It is the more original of the two.

In this film, he gives a wide view of the fashion world and tells of a popular model who becomes schizophrenic, and retires to isolation in a woodland cottage in New England. There a friend of her cover-girl days comes to interview her and in her troubled recollections, Schatzberg reconstructs her biography. Though excessively tricky, some of the film reveals a brilliant mastery of cinematic technique and Faye Dunaway makes the victim of high-pressure Madison Avenue publicity an appealing figure.

Lili Darras, one of the theater's great actresses, makes one of her rare screen appearances in "Suzerain" (Love), a Hungarian film of superior quality at the Saint-André des Arts. Miss Darras, the widow of the famous Ferenc Molnár, Hungary's foremost author between the wars, was an ornament of the Budapest stage and subsequently played in the Max Reinhardt company in Berlin and Vienna and since on Broadway. Her only other film, "Marie Bashkirtseff," was made in Austria before World War II but her outstanding performance in "Love" won her an award at the 1971 Cannes Festival—probably marks the beginning of a new career. Her characterization of a dying, old woman whose son returns from a prison sentence, the while she believes he has made a fortune in America, is of extraordinary beauty and pathos. No better piece of acting has been seen on the screen this year.

Schumann Manuscript Discovered in Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (UPI).—An orchestra director rummaging through his grandfather's library has discovered part of an unknown manuscript by 19th-century composer Robert Schumann. Marc Andreu, symphony director for Radio Svizzera-Italiano, said that the manuscript consisted only of two sentences. His grandfather, Vollmar Andreu, was director of the Tonhalle Orchestra in Zurich for many years.

Irving Marder

Tyranny of the Noisy Majority

PARIS (UPI).—If France had a Silent Majority there wouldn't be any problem. What it has instead is a Silent Minority that is beginning (its reserves of quiet desperation nearly exhausted) to make threatening noises. Or at least gestures.

The result is the latest in a long series of anti-noise campaigns centered in Paris. Its spearhead and symbol is known as M. Silence.

This has always, apparently, been a clamorous city. The decibel count, though, has risen steeply in recent years. The best-known sufferer of an earlier era was, admittedly, an extreme case: Proust, from the turn of the century until his death in 1922, asthmatic, allergic, hypersensitive to noise and almost everything else, writing through the night in his cork-lined room. During the day he slept fitfully, but this was before the advent of the pneumatic drill.

A couple I know, who are also night-workers, obliged to sleep until late in the day, are convinced that they are being persecuted by pneumatic drills. No sooner have they fled from the neighborhood of a construction site to a new flat, and settled down after a hard night, than the drills begin to rip open the street outside their bedroom window.

Le Monde, in its quiet way (modulated prose, no shrieking headlines) has entered the front rank of the present campaign. In a recent Page 1 article, the first of a series, it pointed out that M. Silence, alias Yves Martin, an aide of the minister in charge of protecting the environment, already has an "arsenal" at his disposal. This consists of a stack of legislation and regulations aimed at "the principal producers of noise"—factories, automotive vehicles and aircraft. The problem, as Le Monde says, is not a lack of regulations but a lack of enforcement.

An average of 60 letters a day, according to Le Monde, are received by the Paris bureau that handles such matters. "Letter after letter complains about church bells, an elevator, a factory's machines, a television set's volume, a washing machine... a nightclub, somebody's piano lessons..."

Le Monde adds that decibels are not the sole

measurement of the noise nuisance. A Health Ministry brochure issued in November noted that such factors as frequency, duration and pitch must also be considered.

The paper observed, too, that while statistics are readily available on the incidence of alcoholism, heart ailments and cancer, there are no figures involving nervous disorders in which noise may have been a factor.

There is no doubt that M. Silence—who, according to Le Monde, might just as well be called "M. Miracle"—has taken on a mammoth job. One aspect of the problem that seems to defy solution is that of automobile horns. It is a breach of the law in Paris to toot your horn without good reason, yet it happens all the time whenever a well-traveled street is blocked for more than a few seconds.

Another matter M. Silence might look into is the nuisance created by the Guardians of the Peace themselves. Is it really necessary for police cars on official business to roar around the city with the siren blaring continuously? One hears every 100 yards or so might serve the same purpose.

There is one other part of the problem that is probably beyond solution by M. Silence or by anybody else, because it involves national character. The French are a volatile race. Reliable studies have shown that six Frenchmen chatting at a bar make substantially more noise than nine Germans, 12.5 Englishmen, or 17 Finns. (These figures are likely to rise, but roughly in the same ratio as the evening progresses.)

Le Monde says that M. Silence envisages his task as one of setting up a kind of "Ministry of War Against Noise." He and his troops of the anti-noise brigades will not simply go around making noises like a Schweppes ad. They are expected, for example, to start enforcing the laws that make it a criminal offense to situate airports, highways or industrial plants in residential areas. As for their other plans, for the moment they are keeping quiet about them.

The ministry's hope, however, is that everyone—not only those in the front lines of the battle against noise—will do his bit. (This piece was, of course, written on a noiseless typewriter.)

Dining Out in Paris: A Misleading Menu

By Jon Winthro

PARIS, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The menu outside Chez Pierre in the 9th Arrondissement might make you think it was just another *restaurant de quartier*—not particularly good and probably not bad. You would be wrong.

The 20-franc (\$4) fixed-price menu, including wine and service, should be enough to reassure you that you can't go far wrong in either case. But take a glance at the wine list. It includes some unusual wines and every one of the five great Bordeaux (Châteaux Lafite-Rothschild, Margaux, Latour, Haut-Brion and Xquém) in several vintages, and at amazingly low prices.

The chef, Pierre Gaudin, has 24 years of experience in this restaurant alone. Although he comes from Saint-Yamais, a wine-less part of Brittany, and one that is not particularly known

for its cuisine, he looks and cooks like a typical French chef.

He does not go in for fancy dishes. Instead, he favors well-proportioned food made from good ingredients. For example: the hearty chef's pâté and the excellent snails. A bottle of dry white Gailiac, a pleasant light wine at 6.50 francs, goes perfectly with the latter.

Then there is a good *soupe de poisson*, made like the soup part of bouillabaisse, which is on the menu in its entirety whenever Mr. Gaudin can find the right fish. To go with these, he has white and rose Cassis, one of only four appellations contrôlées from Provence.

Fish come and go according to price and availability but there is one regular specialty on the menu that is especially good: sole Pierre. Gaudin files these boats with a *duxelles* of mush-

rooms, covers them with poached fillets of sole and tops each *boquette* with cream sauce which he glazes lightly under the grill.

There are plenty of meats to choose from as well as a very good *saucisson* chicken, veal birds (*poussins*) and the like. If you are not up to a great Bordeaux or Burgundy to go with these dishes, try the simple Châteaufort at 9.50 francs.

This is Mr. Gaudin's answer to the Beaujolais problem. He is disgusted with the outrageous prices of Beaujolais and found this declassified Gevrey-Chambertin (because legal production limits were surpassed) to take its place—it more than makes up for the lack, especially in fullness and character.

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Dollar Rises As Gold Falls In Europe

Traders Seen Profiting
On 'Unrealistic' Rates

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—Pressure on the dollar eased today on international exchange markets and the price of gold declined.

In both cases, professional traders were reported back in the market taking their profits. They were reportedly buying dollars at what they felt were unrealistically cheap rates and selling gold at unrealistically high prices.

In their view, the central rates for the dollar established in the Dec. 18 monetary realignment were the maximum Washington could get from its allies and in the long run will probably mean an undervalued dollar. Thus, with the dollar below the new central rates in many markets, the dollar looked like a good buy.

The West German Bundesbank was reported buying dollars in the morning—estimated at \$50 million to \$55 million—when the dollar fell to 3.1855 deutsche marks from yesterday's close of 3.186.

But by the afternoon, buyers were back in the market and the dollar closed at 3.1912 DM.

The drop in the gold price from its peak was part of over \$40 an ounce set yesterday was seen as an important psychological boost to the money markets. The price of gold in London was down 1.25 an ounce at \$48, and in Zurich was down about \$145 at a quote of \$478.00 bid, \$482.00 asked.

Statements in Washington late yesterday that the government would move quickly to submit legislation raising the official price of gold to \$100 an ounce helped to quiet the market. In addition, Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wisc., said today that if the administration delayed in submitting the bill, he would explore the possibility of Congress taking the initiative and acting on its own to raise the gold price.

The delay in submitting the bill is credited with lending credibility to exaggerated rumors that either Congress will never accept a devaluation or that it will put the price up to \$100 an ounce.

In the view of professional traders, the markets will remain nervous until the gold bill is enacted and work begins on the promised long-term reform of the monetary system including some form of convertibility for the dollars foreign central banks hold.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchange:

	Feb. 2, '72	Previous
30-day bill	5.50%	5.50%
90-day bill	5.50%	5.50%
6-month bill	5.50%	5.50%
1-year bill	5.50%	5.50%
3-month T-bill	5.50%	5.50%
6-month T-bill	5.50%	5.50%
1-year T-bill	5.50%	5.50%
3-month T-note	5.50%	5.50%
6-month T-note	5.50%	5.50%
1-year T-note	5.50%	5.50%

Monetary Reserves Increase in Germany

FRANKFURT, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's net central monetary reserves rose almost 100 million deutsche marks to 61.3 billion DM in the week ended Jan. 31, the Bundesbank reported today.

Net central monetary reserves are the balance on overall reserves against certain uncommitted foreign investments on the weekly balance sheet's liability side.

Overall reserves rose 137.45 million DM to \$4.18 billion, the Bundesbank said. It ascribed this largely to a rise in immediately convertible foreign exchange holdings of 68.19 million DM to 38.9 billion DM.

Gold holdings remained unchanged at 14.69 billion DM.

Japan Sees Progress On Soviet Oil Project

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—Government and industry officials here are cautiously optimistic that progress will be made this month toward the realization of a long-pending proposal to supply large quantities of Siberian crude oil to Japan.

The plan, first proposed in 1965, has many complications, however, and even if a tentative agreement is reached, the path ahead is littered with political, economic and technical obstacles.

Plans call for a pipeline to be built from Ukhodsk, a Russian port on the Japan Sea near Vladivostok, 3,900 kilometers along the Soviet-China and Soviet-Mongolian borders to Irkutsk, at the foot of Lake Baikal.

From there, an existing pipeline stretching another 3,500 kilometers to Tyumen, a western Siberian city near the Ural mountains, would be rebuilt to handle larger capacities. The total cost is projected at around \$1 billion.

Near Tyumen, the Soviet Union's Ob river oil fields, are currently estimated to be producing 40 million metric tons of crude oil per year. This is expected to rise to 125 million tons by 1975 and to 250 million tons by 1980.

One-Sixth of Needs
The Japanese hope to secure 50 million tons of oil per year from this source, possibly as soon as 1975. At that time, Japan's overall need for crude oil is estimated at about 300 million tons per year.

But industry officials doubt that anything so definite as a "basic agreement" would come out of the scheduled meeting. Too many important questions remain to be discussed, they explained.

The first is financing. The Japanese government has not yet agreed to permit Export-Import Bank credits for the project, although it is now more favorably disposed toward approval than before.

Government hesitation is caused partly by the amount of money and risk involved. But in addition the question of bank credits

to finance plant and equipment purchases by China and North Korea has become an important foreign policy issue that could be pushed to the decision point prematurely by the approval of massive credits for the Russians.

The Russians are expected to use the funds to purchase steel pipe, pumps and related machinery from the Japanese. These purchases are greatly needed by the country's recession-hit steel and machinery industries.

It remains to be decided who would be responsible for engineering the project. It is also unclear which country would supply construction teams.

Several things worry the Japanese. The Russians have never permitted them to send survey teams to the Ob river oil fields, to the existing pipeline or to the areas through which the new pipeline would pass. Even now, with relations between the two countries warming, the Russians have not shown any definite indications of relaxing this prohibition.

Another trouble point is the fact that talks have never progressed to the point of discussing a price for the oil.

In addition, it remains to be seen what sort of assurances the Russians will be able to provide concerning their ability to guarantee that the Japanese will receive 50 million tons of oil per year over a period of 20 years or longer.

Some Japanese are even concerned about the political implications of the pipeline route, skirting the length of the Soviet-Manchurian border. It promises to be an important source of fuel for Soviet Army units deployed to counter a possible Chinese threat. And if a border conflict occurs and the pipeline is severed in the fighting, Japan could lose one-sixth of its total oil supplies at one stroke.

Despite all the complications and the disappointing history of other Soviet-Japanese efforts to agree on joint development of Soviet Asia, an air of optimism currently prevails on the pipeline. "Compared with several other proposals in the past, this pipeline seems more realistic and seems to be making more measurable progress," Mr. Yamashita said.

Oil Output Drops, Sales Blocked

Libya's Problems Rise After BP Seizure

TRIPOLI, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—Libya's sudden nationalization of British oil interests in December is producing more problems than profits for this radical Arab government.

The very waxy crude oil in the seized British Petroleum field at Sirir must be kept flowing continuously through a 320-mile pipeline to storage tanks in Tobruk. "If it ever stops," a U.S. oil expert says, "it would solidify and present Libya with the world's longest candle."

To maintain the flow, Col. Moamer Qadhafi's government brought in foreign technicians and drafted qualified Libyans from U.S. oil companies in Tripoli. Despite these hasty measures, production has dropped from over 400,000 barrels a day to about 315,000.

More embarrassing to Libya pride, the government has not been able to market a drop of the oil. Potential customers—both in the West and in Eastern Europe—have refrained from making any commitments in the face of BP's threatened legal action to claim damages from anyone handling oil from the concession.

No Monetary Crisis
Libya, with reserves of more than \$2.5 billion deposited in European and U.S. banks, will not face any monetary crisis over nationalization in the near future. But major foreign investment in several petrochemical and other ventures has been jeopardized.

according to a well-informed European source. Libya officials are insisting on some future "participation"—and probably control—in the companies' operations. The demand is part of a worldwide controversy between oil companies and the 11 major nations that make up the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and control 90 percent of the world's oil exports.

The precise form of Libyan participation has not been decided, says Anis A. Shetawy, chairman and director general of Libyan National Oil Corp. But, he adds, the government "will want 51 percent of the oil companies' operations related to the concessions."

Skilled Extraction
There now are 18 foreign oil companies active in Libya, compared with 26 when the army seized power and ousted King Idris Sept. 1, 1969.

Thanks to the government's skilful extraction of higher royalties and taxes from the oil companies, Libya's oil revenues amounted to about \$1.5 billion in 1971—considerable income for a country with only 2 million inhabitants.

Col. Qadhafi and his fellow members of the Revolutionary Command Council certainly are not squandering that money. The 1969 development budget was suspended when they took power. Construction of houses, public buildings and roads then under way was halted while all contracts were examined. Since then only about half the allocated budgets of \$550 million and \$640 million for the past two years has been spent, despite an urgent need for housing.

The government is ruled by the fear that current oil reserves will last only another 25 years. This provoked stringent new limitations on production and the requirement that companies continue active oil exploration or face cancellation of concessions.

But the companies, fearful of nationalization or participation demands, have sharply cut back exploration, and a U.S. analyst believes that the "phenomenal" development that marked the past decade will not be matched

U.K. to Probe Glaxo Bid Battle

The British government has decided to reverse its earlier policy and refer the Becham Group and Boots takeover battle for Glaxo to a Monopolies Commission. When Becham first announced its offer for Glaxo the move was not challenged by the government. Boots later announced a bid agreed to by Glaxo, which the companies did not believe would be referred to the commission. The government says that arrangements are being made for proposals to be held "in abeyance" during the period of the investigation. The commission is required to make its report within the next five months.

European Aero-Engine Talks

Rolls-Royce, the British firm that was nationalized after collapse a year ago, is trying to organize a joint venture with four European companies to make aircraft engines. U.S. firms may be offered a place in the consortium later, industry sources say. The proposed European group's first major project, a supersonic jet engine, would involve at least \$250 million. Exploratory talks in Munich next week are to be attended by officials of Rolls, Italy's Fiat, France's Snecma, West Germany's Motor Turbo Union and Sweden's Flygmotor.

FTC Sets Cable TV Regulations

The U.S. Federal Communications Commission has announced its final approval of rules governing the growth of the potentially huge cable television industry. The new regulations, which will be effective March 31, will permit cable TV stations to import into large city markets at least two distant signals. Cable TV stations will be required to provide channels for community use, such as (a) local delivery of newspapers, meter reading and educational programs.

Concorde Price Said to Soar

Concorde will cost nearly twice the builders' present estimates by the time deliveries start in June, 1974, although the 300 million franc (\$59 million) price will include all necessary spare parts. This has been revealed by Pierre Cot, president of Air France, which has placed an order for the Franco-British giant airliner. The previous price for Concorde was set last December by Aerospatiale, a co-builder, at \$31.2 million excluding spare parts, which normally add 30 percent or more to an airplane's investment per plane. The technical service of Air France said the basic unit cost will be about \$42 million by the time of first deliveries, and spare parts will add almost 50 percent more. Air France sources also reveal that the cost of the European A300B-2 will be about \$17.3 million, spare parts included. Until now the price had been set at \$12.7 million. The A300B, which has a passenger capacity of between 250 to 280, is being built by French, West German, Dutch, British and Spanish companies.

BLMC Forecasts Unchanged Payout

Lord Stokes, chairman of British Leyland Motor Corp. (BLMC), says the firm expects to pay a dividend of "not less than" 2 pence a share for the year ending Sept. 30 on its enlarged capital, compared with the recently announced 2 pence per share for 1971. In a rights issue prospectus, Lord Stokes says that sales for the first three months of the current year show an increase over a year earlier, although profits are marginally below that of the previous year. BLMC is carrying out a \$51 million fund-raising operation which includes a rights issue for 53,770,440 shares at a subscription price of 45 pence each. It also plans to issue \$25.9 of 7 1/4 percent convertible unsecured loan stock due 1982, at par.

Aimed at Aiding Investors

SEC Unveils Stock Market Reform Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The Securities & Exchange Commission proposed yesterday a number of basic changes in the way stocks are traded, most of them aimed at bringing to investors the benefits of greater competition among different parts of the securities business.

The long-awaited policy statement on the future structure of the stock markets noted that it was not necessarily promising any reduction in the cost of buying and selling stocks. But it said its policies were aimed at giving investors a better deal in a number of ways, among them, providing greater assurance that stockbrokers will be putting the customers' interests ahead of their own.

For the individual investor, the most visible result of the plans will be the creation of a unified stock "tape," which will report every purchase and sale of any stock that is listed on a stock exchange, regardless of where the trade was made. At present, stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange may be traded on a half-dozen regional exchanges or no exchange at all, and the ordinary investor has no way of finding out whether he could have gotten a better price somewhere else.

The SEC said it hoped that substantial progress would be made toward creation of an all-encompassing stock tape for listed stocks by the end of the year. In the meantime, beginning almost at once, it plans to order the collection and publication of information on all stock trades on a once-a-day basis.

Other major recommendations would:

- Reduce from \$500,000 to \$300,000 the level beyond which price-fixing of commissions on stock transactions would be prohibited.
- Prohibit mutual funds managers from directing stock transactions of the fund to brokers as additional compensation for selling fund shares.
- Wipe out rules that prohibit exchange members from doing business with non-members except in limited circumstances.
- Permit continued operation of the "third market"—and that is, over-the-counter trading of stock listed on exchanges—but imposing new regulations and reporting requirements on third-market brokers.

Among the dozen or more major policy conclusions that the SEC reached, only a few are ready for immediate implementation. Only a few of the rest would require legislation.

The delay will come, in the majority of cases, because complex details need to be worked out. To handle these details, the SEC announced its intention of appointing three separate working committees, largely drawn from the industry itself but also including members of the SEC staff.

GM, ATT Report Mixed Results for '71

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (WP).—Two corporate giants—General Motors and American Telephone & Telegraph—today reported mixed results in their annual earnings statements for 1971.

GM said profits rose sharply while sales hit a new record high of \$23.3 billion. Annual profits of \$1.9 billion, or \$6.73 a share, were the second highest in GM history. The record was set in 1965, when GM earned \$2.13 billion, or \$7.41 a share, on sales of \$20.7 billion.

AT&T reported a sales gain of 9.2 percent to \$15.8 billion, although profits remained flat at \$2.2 billion, or \$3.99 a share, the same performance reported in 1970.

GM's profit margin (profits as a percentage of sales) was only 6.8 percent in 1971, officials said, compared to 7 percent in 1969 and 7.5 percent in 1968. Labor, materials and product improvements (some required by law) were cited as the major factors that caused rising expenses.

The 1971 sales record also reflected in part, the officers said, an expected rebound and restocking of dealer inventories following the United Auto Workers 67-day strike against GM late in 1970. Because of the strike, GM's profits in 1970 were reduced to \$509 million, or \$2.09 a share, and sales totaled only \$18.9 billion.

Worldwide factory sales of GM cars and trucks in 1971 reached a record high of 7,739,000 units, up 47 percent from 1970 and up 9 percent from 7,160,000 units sold in 1969.

AT & T's chairman, H. I. Romnes, expressed satisfaction at the Bell System profit level—unchanged for two years. "This accomplishment in the face of adverse circumstances augurs well for a resumption of earnings growth as the economy gathers momentum and inflation slows," he asserted.

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 363.2 314.6
Profits (millions) 27.18 40.73
Per Share \$0.75 \$1.13

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 1,261.8 1,095.9
Profits (millions) 123.25 114.01
Per Share \$3.70 \$3.19

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 108.7 99.9
Profits (millions) 3.25 2.88
Per Share 0.59 0.43

Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 206.2 182.1
Profits (millions) 6.15 5.87
Per Share 0.95 0.88

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 578.1 533.9
Profits (millions) 18.7 15.04
Per Share 2.57 2.33

Valerio Charged With Embezzling At Montedison

ROME, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—The Milan prosecuting attorney's office today filed formal charges against Giorgio Valerio, former president of Montedison Edison, alleging embezzlement of Montedison funds, accounting irregularities and deception of the public in accounting for Montedison funds.

Seven other persons were charged with Mr. Valerio. They are Bruno Janni, Guido Molteni, Angelo Chiappa, Giorgio Curati, Giampiero Cavalli, Vittorio de Biasi and Vito Bonomi.

The case involves a shareholders' allegation that funds totaling 25 billion lire (about \$43 million) carried in the Montedison books during the Valerio administration as a "confidential account" were used by him and others for their own benefit.

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 227.4 188.5
Profits (millions) 3.85 0.89
Per Share 0.74 0.18

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 728.7 711.5
Profits (millions) 11.28 9.39
Per Share 2.40 2.07

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 127.7 110.5
Profits (millions) 4.73 3.96
Per Share 0.63 0.50

Revenue (millions) 470.2 444.5
Profits (millions) 14.32 12.76
Per Share \$1.77 \$1.54

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 125.7 154.9
Profits (millions) 17.37 15.83
Per Share 0.45 0.41

Revenue (millions) 852.4 594.4
Profits (millions) 69.08 57.23
Per Share 1.82 1.48

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Wall St. Prices Wilt As Market Gets Jitters

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Stock prices moved lower today in somewhat jittery trading as interest in low-price issues stretched out its week-long boom on the New York Stock Exchange.

Wall Street sources said that, hand-in-hand with speculative activity, a definite tone of caution appeared in the market in response to renewed worry over the international currency situation.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down by 5.11 at 2:30 p.m., ended with a loss of 2.7 at 903.15.

Levitz Furniture, perhaps the market's most closely-watched issue at this critical juncture, proved something of a surprise with its show of strength. Levitz, which had not traded since Monday after plummeting 17 to 137 1/2, re-opened at 140 shortly after 2 p.m. on a block of 54,000 shares.

Later, it traded as high as 145 1/2 before finishing at 143 with an advance of 5 1/2 on a turnover totaling 100,500 shares, not quite enough to put it among the 15 most active stocks.

Observers attributed part of the rebound in Levitz, which has several formal investigations in progress on its trading pattern, to short covering. The stock has climbed from a 1970 low of 13 3/8 to a recent record price of 159 1/4.

Underlining the note of caution, two of the nation's largest brokerage houses advised their trading clients privately either to take some profits or to reduce their market exposure, in view of current developments.

Both firms stressed their basic feeling that stock prices will trend higher during 1972, but they noted such short-term caution signals as the speculation in gold abroad, the flurry in low-price issues and the recent weakness of the bond market.

"Signs of speculative activity are increasing," warned one brokerage concern. "Margin accounts are buying heavily."

Turnover ran at a heavy rate of 18.88 million shares, although it slipped from yesterday's volume of 24.07 million, which ranked as the seventh highest on record.

The five-day advance on the American Stock Exchange and in the over-the-counter market ended today as both lists declined in continued active trading.

The exchange's price index finished down 0.02 at 37.31. A total of 582 issues fell while 405 rose.

ROME, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—The Milan prosecuting attorney's office today filed formal charges against Giorgio Valerio, former president of Montedison Edison, alleging embezzlement of Montedison funds, accounting irregularities and deception of the public in accounting for Montedison funds.

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In the over-the-counter market, the Nasdaq industrial index fell 0.12 to 127.27. Of the 2,865 Nasdaq issues traded, 818 declined, 572 rose and 1,375 were unchanged.

Among the bigger losers on the Amex were Anthony Industries, which fell 3 1/8 to 31 5/8, and Vantage Enterprises, off 1 1/2 to 23 1/4.

Turnover fell to 7.27 million shares from 8.97 million yesterday.

Turnover in the counter market eased to 11.2 million shares from the record 12.88 million yesterday.

On the bond market, corporate bonds turned lower in quiet trading in the afternoon, closing the session off 1 1/4 while government bonds drifted throughout the session ahead of the announcement of the results of the Treasury refunding.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—In a decision likely to have major implications for the giant savings and loan industry, the government yesterday allowed a federal savings c-l loan association (S & L) to become a stock corporation.

The unexpected move means that stock with an estimated initial market value of about \$10 million will be distributed free to about 85,000 depositors of Citizens Federal Savings & Loan Association of San Francisco. Depositors in other mutually owned S & Ls in the nation could similarly benefit if the government allows conversions elsewhere.

The board's decision allows Citizens Federal to issue to its depositors stock representing what in theory the depositors already own through their deposits in proportionate shares of the mutual association's net worth. The distribution will create a whole class of instant stockholders.

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February 1, 1972

U.S. \$21,500,000

Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S.A.

(A Financial Agency of the United Mexican States)

External Loan Sinking Fund Securities due 1987

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OSLO**

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US \$28,000,000

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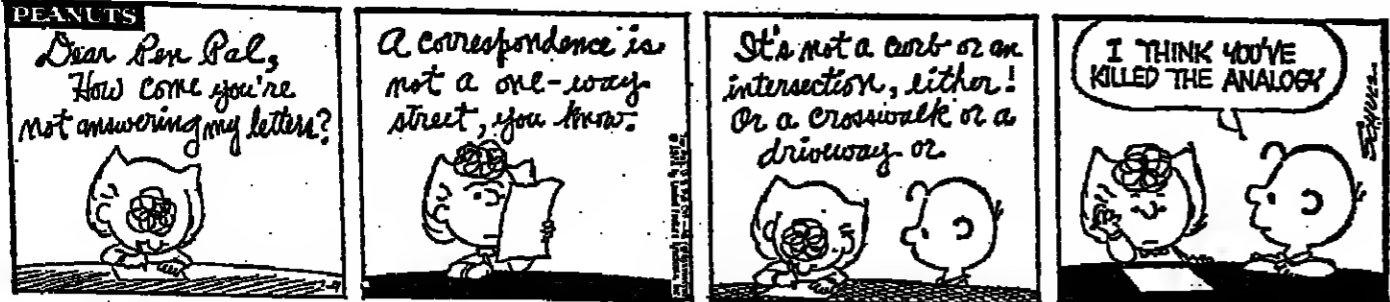
**Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank N.V.
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Seattle-First National Bank**

January 1972

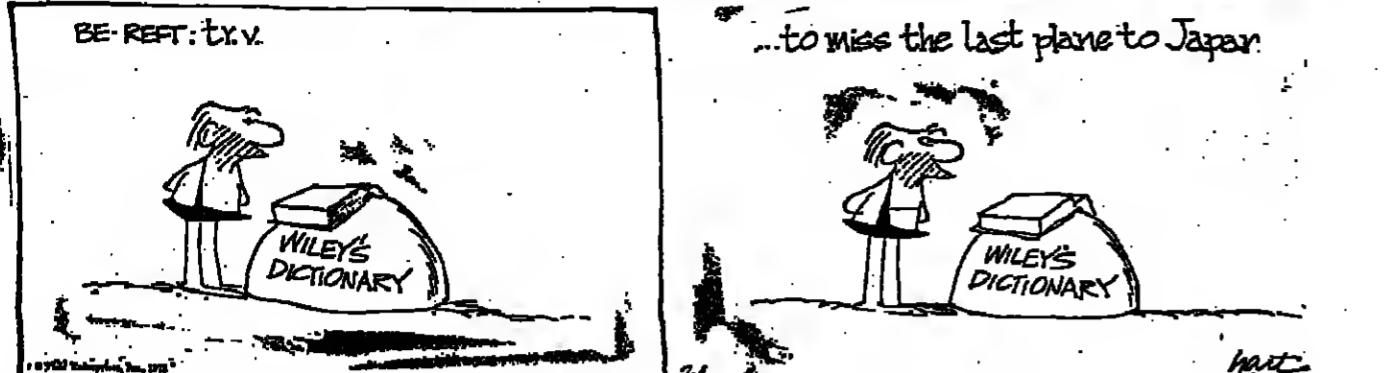
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PEANUTS



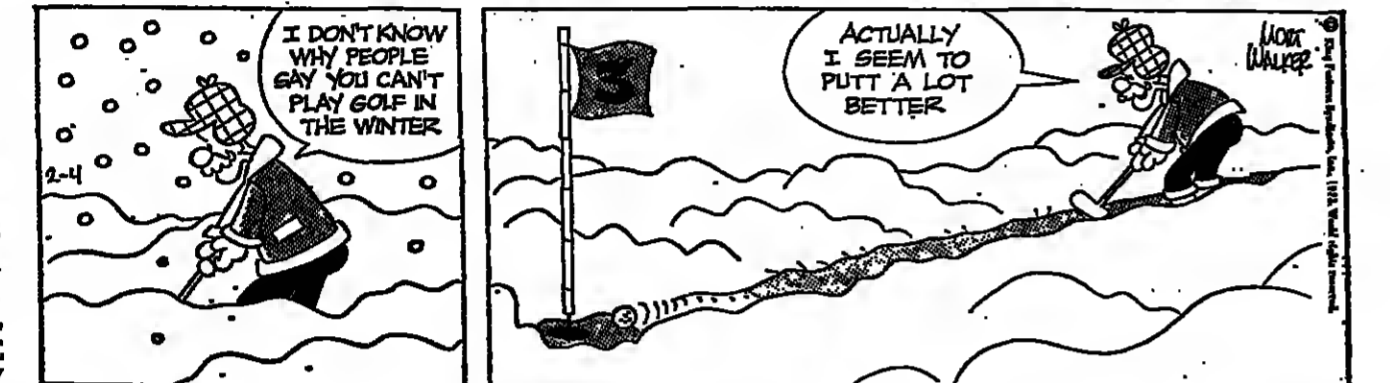
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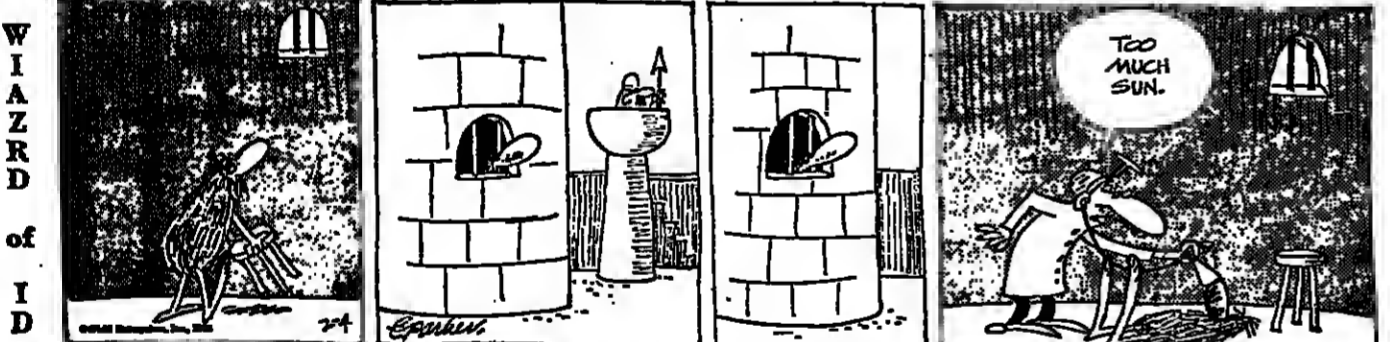
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The first major victory recorded in international competition by players from behind the Iron Curtain was scored last weekend in London when two Polish experts, Lukasz Lebiada and Andrzej Wilkosz, won The Sunday Times Invitation Pairs Championship ahead of 15 pairs from eight other countries.

Going into the final round Giorgio Belladonna and Renato Mondolfo of Italy were in the lead and a victory for their Precision methods seemed likely. But they had to play their nearest rivals, the Poles, who won the crucial match 7 1/2 to 1 1/2.

The Poles were able to punish the Italians on the diagrammed deal from that match when Mondolfo made a borderline opening bid of one diamond with the North hand. Lebiada contributed a take-out double as East, and Wilkosz made an inspired penalty pass as West in spite of the fact that his diamonds did not meet the prescribed quality standards.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 103		♠ A754	
♥ A12		♥ QK5	
♦ Q532		♦ K4	
♣ A775		♣ K863	

WEST		SOUTH (D)	
♠ Q12		♠ K963	
♥ 9863		♥ 1074	
♦ A10876		♦ J9	
♣ 10		♣ Q942	

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1♦	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Redbl.	Pass
1♠	Pass	1NT	Dbl.
2♣	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	Dbl.

West led the club ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

DENNIS THE MENACE



HENRY, IT'S RIDICULOUS TO CALL ME EVERY TIME YOU HEAR SIRENS! YOU'VE JUST GOT TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT YOUR NERVES!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DRUIL

PAVMS

VALERM

HIPLAC

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: IRONY SAUTE PEPSIN FARINA
Answers: Goss off to report trouble - A SIREN

BOOKS

Criminals at Large

Reviewed by Newgate Callender

BY now the Chandler-derived private-eye novel is as solidified in its form as a cowboy movie or an Egyptian mummy. The writing is lean, crisp, cynical. The conventions include a hero who is tough and ruthless, yet honest and sensitive. He lives in squalid surroundings. A good deal of his time is spent in a self-pity. He works for \$50 a day and expenses. Vast sums are often in his grasp, but he extricately passes them on.

Which brings us to "DEAD-FALL" by Keith Laumer (Doubleday, \$4.95), a novelist already admired for his science-fiction. Often the book seems a parody of Chandler, to whom, incidentally, it is dedicated. ("I looked at my face in the mirror. It looked back at me. The years had left a lot of tracks on it. I yawned, giving myself a good view of my things.") Are there still those to whom this Laumer means something?

In fairness to Laumer, he can also come up with well-turned phrases. ("He... made sounds like a bagpipe undergoing repairs.") He gave me a look as flat and hard and colorless as a sidewalk." His plotting is complicated without being incoherent. "Deadfall" has to do with an ex-racketeer hiring the private eye to find his long-lost adopted daughter. Needless to say, all kinds of violent things happen. If Laumer will get rid of those stylistic derivations, his Joe Shaw can develop into a believable addition to the field.

Richard Martin Stern's "Murder in the Walls," a fine, fast book, introduced a part Apache, part Spanish-American, here, Lt. Johnny Ortiz of the Santa Fe police. (For which read Santa Fe) police. Now comes the second in the series, "YOU DON'T NEED AN ENEMY" (Scribner, \$4.95), and this, too, is excellent, though perhaps without the tension that made the first book so memorable. Much the same cast is present, as Ortiz deals with the murder of a rich widow and an assault on his girl friend. As in "Murder in the Walls," we have the New Mexican desert, the outdoors feeling of hunter-and-hunted, and an exceptionally smooth tempo.

Another assured professional is Oliver Bleck, whose "THE PROCAINE CHRONICLE" (Morrow, \$5.95) relates the adventures of Abner Procaine, one of the world's great thieves, and his go-between, Philip St. Yves. There is a cute idea here: a master crook with a great sense of history and his own importance that he keeps a diary. Those diaries are stolen, and the theft is followed by murder. The idea is offbeat, but it works. Certainly "The Procaine Chronicle" is not nearly as forced as Bleck's

Best Sellers

The New York Times

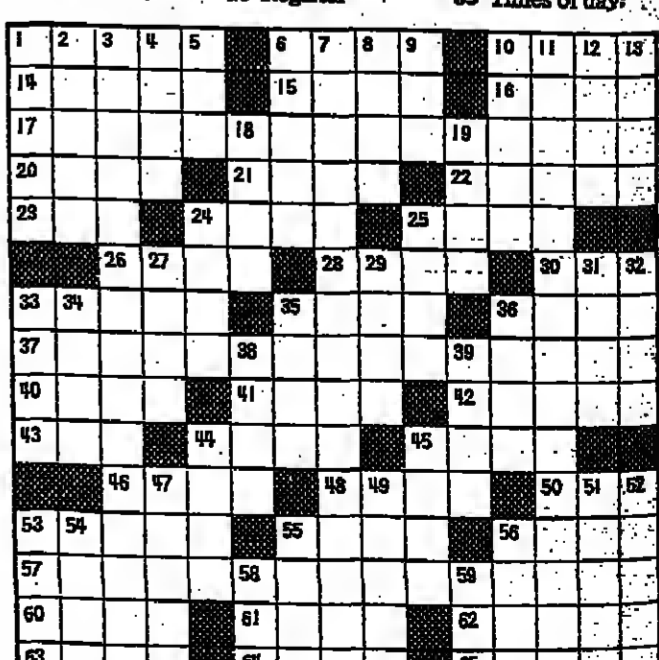
This analysis is based on figures obtained from more than 100 book stores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week		Last Week	
FICTION			
1	The Winds of War, Wark...	2	...
2	Wishful, Hedy...	3	...
3	The Day After Tomorrow...	4	...
4	Message From Malaga, Mac...	5	...
5	Message From Malaga, Mac...	6	...
6	The Envoys, Hedy ...	7	...
7	Message From Malaga, Mac...	8	...
8	Our Gang, Bob ...	9	...
9	Nemesis, Christie ...	10	...
10	See Island, ...	11	...
GENERAL			
1	Hennor and Franklo, ...	1	...
2	Tsaya and Hopkins, ...	2	...
3	Kaino ...	3	...
4	See Island, ...	4	...
5	Kane, Brown ...	5	...
6	Jennie, Vol. II, Martin ...	6	...
7	See The Father, ...	7	...
8	The Defector, Steve Eskin, ...	8	...
9	Balley with Arrowood ...	9	...
10	The Last Whole Earth ...	10	...
11	Alfred, Fortale Institute ...	11	...
12	Brian Piccolo: A Short ...	12	...
13	See, Morris ...	13	...
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CROSSWORD

By Will Went

ACROSS		
1	Coconut meat	45 Average
2	Onion feature	46 Acidity
3	Work on a magazine	47 Kind of hand
4	Sharp and bitter	50 Compass reading
5	English composer	53 Motel, for one
6	Brood of pheasants	55 Use the telephone
7	Founder of U. of Virginia	56 Iowa city
8	Killer whale	57 Brash upstarts
9	... sapiens	59 Head, in Bordeaux
10	Drugs	62 Type of rifle bullet
11	Pulpit talk	63 Basks
12	Abbr.	64 Show displeasure
13	Catch of fish	65 Fiend
14	Threshold	
15	Throat-clearing sound	DOWN
16	Metal beam	1 Rome's Elder and Younger
17	Resinous substance	2 Yellowish color
18	Skinflint	3 Hamlet's weakness
19	Hose hazard	4 Fissure
20	Conceal	5 Girl's name
21	Meat et al.	6 S.A. monkey
22	Writer Murdoch	7 Certain political experts
23	Sandwich shop, for short	8 Lowdown
24	Pindar, for one	9 Ship-shaped clock
25	Amache	10 Register
26	Extinct bird	
27		11 Learning that there's no Santa Claus
28		12 Image
29		13 Some greenbacks
30		18 Hoax
31		19 Arabian V.I.P.
32		24 Mr., in Bonn
33		25 Palm starch
34		27 Words of surprise
35		28 Island near Java
36		31 Crafts' partner
37		32 Sac
38		33 Servant
39		34 Japanese box
40		35 Flew
41		36 Two clubs, etc.
42		38 Fragrance
43		39 "show"
44		44 Village, in Africa
45		45 Room, in Madrid
46		47 Native Egyptian
47		49 Bowling alleys
48		51 Late Russian V.I.P.
49		52 Ruhr city
50		53 Tool for a cobbler
51		54 -- En-lai
52		55 Three, in Munich
53		56 Samson port
54		58 Ordinal suffix



Asia's 1st Winter Olympics Opened by Emperor Hirohito

By John M. Lee
SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 3 (NTT).—The Winter Olympics, after 48 years by fierce controversy over commercialism in skiing, were declared open today by Emperor Hirohito in this northernmost island of Japan.

Gunshots, bands played, athletes marched and colored balloons floated up into the sunny blue sky as a capacity crowd of nearly 50,000 watched the opening ceremony in a new, 10,000-seat outdoor stadium.

The Japanese organizers passed up the sky divers, showers of roses and other theatrics of the last Winter Games in Grenoble and some liked it better this way.

"It's just beautiful," sighed a woman from California. "It's so peaceful, so like the Japanese."

Long monopolized by Europe and the United States, the Winter Games are being held in Asia for the first time.

But the expulsion of Karl Schranz, the Austrian skiing star, for advertising equipment and the dispute over the eligibility of others for this somewhat amateur event, have raised the question whether the Winter Olympics should be held at all.

Four days before the opening, Avery Brundage, the autocratic 84-year-old president of the International Olympic Committee, sent an icy blast through the Japanese hosts and the Denver planners for 1976 as well, by suggesting their unfitness. He expressed concern over soaring costs, limited participation and commercialism on the part of the skiing competitors.

But Brundage notwithstanding, the 1972 Winter Olympics are getting under way.

Some 1,100 participating athletes, 800 skating Japanese

children and 18,000 balloons filled the \$4.4-million Makomanai outdoor skating rink with color as a military band caught the spirit with "The Ballad of Raimbow and Snow."

As usual, the first Olympic event was the fashion contest of the parading athletes and some women in the crowd thought the order of finish was the Soviet Union, Japan and Argentina.

The Russian men wore handsome saffron coats with sable collars and hats while the women wore saffron-trimmed white coats over tan slacks. The Japanese women athletes wore red jackets with white stripes while the men had white jackets with red stripes.

The American men wore long navy blue leather coats and broad-brimmed navy hats while the women marched in red and white. But some thought the effect was that of shaggy Thanksgiving pilgrims.

As the Japanese language program progressed, the English and French subtitles were flashed on the electronic scoreboard.

Torch Starter

The opening ceremony took place at 11 a.m. Sapporo time. Brundage made his traditional, ritual statement. Speaking in both English and Japanese, he called on the emperor to open the Games officially and said "may the Olympic code of fair play and good sportsmanship prevail."

Schranz was not in the stadium to hear him as he was too busy moving out of the Olympic village and into a hotel in the city.

The climax of the opening ceremony came at 11:45 a.m. when a Japanese girl in white skated into the arena with the Olympic torch, lit five weeks ago in Greece.



ICE CLEANING—A worker sweeps away morning's light snowfall off Makomanai speed skating rink, where Winter Games opening ceremony was held later in day.

She handed the torch to 16-year-old Hidetaka Takada, a volleyball enthusiast who knows nothing of winter sports, who ran up the 103 steps in the 35 seconds prescribed by the organizers and lit the Olympic cauldron.

Stands around the stadium, sold out orange juice and snacks of raw fish to the mostly Japanese crowd.

The Games comprise 35 events in six sports at 14 sites over an 11-day period through Feb. 13. Although in Asia, the Sapporo Games have attracted about

1,125 competitors from 35 countries. This is second only to the 1,203 from 37 countries at the 1968 Games at Grenoble, in the heart of the winter sports world.

The Tokyo summer Olympics in 1964 drew 6,000 athletes from 94 countries.

The United States is bringing the largest contingent here, with 118 athletes, followed by 90 each from Japan and West Germany and 84 from the Soviet Union.

Taiwan and the Philippines are competing in the Winter

Olympics for the first time. But they are given as much chance as a snowflake in Manila. The Japanese hosts are in there trying, as in everything else these days. But their hope for a medalist rests with the jumper Tokuo Kasaya.

All the sports except those for Alpine skiing and bobsledding on Mount Norura are within half an hour of the center of Sapporo. Such accessibility contrasts with the scattered sites and subdivided Olympic villages that marked Grenoble and will mark Denver.

Osaka as the largest city to play host to the Winter Olympics. This Westernized metropolis of 1 million, founded just over 100 years ago, is the thriving commercial capital of northern Japan.

Although hardly on the tip of winter sports tongues like Saint Moritz or Lake Placid, Sapporo had been established long enough to win the designation for the 1940 Winter Games. Tokyo was to hold the Summer Games the same year, but war intervened.

But once the Games had been awarded, Sapporo plunged in with the meticulous planning and careful rehearsal that characterize Japanese endeavors. The sports sites were all completed a year in advance and were tested in pre-Olympic events. The national government and the business community lent enthusiastic support to make the Games a source of pride for Japan. Electronic wizardry in timing, measuring and data processing is commonplace.

No Costs Spared

Well over \$600 million has been spent to modernize Sapporo, including the construction of expressways and a subway system, and to provide new sports facilities.

About \$30 million has been spent on the sports sites, including new indoor and outdoor rinks in the suburbs, and another \$20 million has been budgeted for operating expenses. Grenoble's sports facilities cost about \$21.5 million.

Civic officials hope some of this will be recouped in the spending of an expected 750,000 visitors to Sapporo during the 11 days. An average of 70,000 spectators are expected to watch the events each day.

Championship Request

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 3

(UPI).—Austrian Ski Federation president Karl-Helm Klee said today he will ask the Fédération Internationale de Ski to stage separate world championships for East Germans in all three Alpine disciplines.

FIS President Marc Hodler continued earlier that FIS had a commitment to give Schranz the chance of competing in world championships this year following his ouster from the Olympics.

The championships in the men's downhill, giant slalom and special slalom probably will be held at Fra-Loup, France, in March.

Hodler said FIS would agree to the championships as soon as it receives notice from the Austrian Federation that Schranz will remain a FIS-qualified skier until the end of the season and that he wants the championships.

The Olympic ladies Alpine events, as well as all the Nordic disciplines, will retain their world championship status.

No Advertising

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—The International Ski Federation today acted to deny ski manufacturers free publicity from gold medal winners in the Winter Olympics here.

The federation ruled that skiers taking part in the Alpine and Nordic events must not pose for cameramen displaying skis with trademarks.

FIS president Marc Hodler said that competitors using skis with trademarks must take them off before being photographed—meaning that most ski gold medalists would have to pose at the finish without their skis.

Anyone violating these rules would be disqualified, Hodler warned.

Rangers Again Bow To Bruins

4th Straight Loss To East Leaders

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NTT).—For the fourth straight time this season, the New York Rangers failed to halt the redoubtable Boston Bruins and suffered a 2-0 defeat at Madison Square Garden last night.

Although the game was different, the result was the same. A mistake and a lucky break sealed the New Yorkers' fate as they fell eight points behind the Bostonians in the National Hockey League's East Division.

Yet, for most of the contest, the Rangers held the busy Bruins at bay. In a psychological play that nearly cost coach Bruce Boudreau, Ed Giacomin in a row, Giacomin hadn't worked two straight games since the third game of the season.

But the game ultimately hinged on the first goal, and the Bruins got it. Ironically, Glen Sather, instead of defensive purposes, gave up the puck to the Bruins' Wayne Cashman midway through the final period. Cashman spotted Phil Esposito, worked his way toward Giacomin, and fed the puck to the Boston center. Esposito smashed it home for his 44th goal of the season.

The Rangers topped the Bruins for the first time in a club meeting on the opening weekend. But since, the Bostonians have won the three games played at the Garden—the only three losses the Rangers have suffered here—and another game back home.

Leafs 5, Stars 2

Left-wing Gary Monahan's long drive from just inside the blue line helped Toronto snap an eight-game losing streak as the Leafs downed Minnesota.

Russian Figure Skating Duo Have a Cold Relationship

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 3 (AP).—The figure skating twosome, the world's Russia's Irina Rodina and Alexei Ulanov, aren't talking to each other.

A close friend of Miss Rodina, the frosty relationship—caused by Irina's love for another—has existed for at least two months, but their coach denies any quarrel.

"They've had no quarrels in

this six years they've been together," said Stanislav Zhuk in answering, through interpreters, a question addressed to the top contenders for an Olympic gold medal.

The dark-haired 22-year-old Miss Rodina, who is just under five feet, remained expressionless at the response—but a wary smile crossed the 24-year-old Ulanov's lean face.

The only time the three-time world champions appeared together at a practice session this week was when they were performing at the interview.

During warmups, they skated in separate directions, with wary glances at one another.

Even during their practice performance, open to the public, they didn't crack a smile—as the Russians' chief rivals, Jo Jo Starbuck and Ken Shelley always do.

"We can't smile because we're so concentrating on skating," said the 5-foot-3 blond, curly-haired Ulanov. "We will smile after the Olympics."

"If they skate with a smile they are very good skaters," he added when asked about Jo Jo and Ken, the U.S. national champions.

The other contenders are Ludmila Smirnova and Andrei Surokhin, also of the Soviet Union, who finished second ahead of Miss Starbuck and Shelley in the 1971 championship at Lyons.

It is Miss Smirnova who now is the apple of Alexei's eye—ever since Miss Rodina became engaged to a Moscow student—and it was with Ludmila that he rode back to the Olympic village from the arena.

"Alexei is the spurned lover," said a friend. "Since he couldn't catch her he took up with Ludmila and now Irina feels left out when they're all traveling."

But Oleg Protopopov, who with his wife, Ludmila, captured the gold medal in pairs in the 1964 and 1968 Winter Games, frowns upon any friction and rejects the plot to "poison" them. "You can only reach harmony on the ice when there is a harmony of hearts," he said.

Czechs Gain In Hockey; Swedes Win

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 3 (AP).—Czechoslovakia and Sweden both started slowly but ended up overwhelming their opponents today in what turned out to be two of the most exciting hockey games of the 1972 Winter Games. No. 2-ranked Czechoslovakia began clicking in the second period and crushed No. 11-ranked Japan, 8-2, before nearly a full house in the 5,000-seat Makomanai skating arena, thus qualifying for Group A, championship play.

Japan dropped to Group B.

Then, No. 3-ranked Sweden, after 28 scoreless minutes, managed to beat Yugoslav goalie Jose Gale and went on to a 2-1 victory.

Championship play begins Saturday after the final three qualifying games tomorrow—between the United States and Switzerland, West Germany and Poland, and Finland and Norway.

The Russians, winners of nine consecutive world championships and two straight Olympic gold medals, automatically qualified for class A play.

One reason the Russians have dominated hockey for so long, suggested Canadian Bill Harris, coach of the Swedish team, is that other teams "have conceded first place to the Soviets and fought for second."

Last week in Sweden, the Swedes lost to the Russians, 7-4, and then beat them 4-3 the next day. Harris said he is confident Sweden can beat Russia again.

"I won't say we'll win the gold medal," he added, "but that is certainly our objective."

Harris, a former player in the National Hockey League, said he was uneasy for a long time, wondering "when that first goal was going to come." Had the Yugoslavs scored first, he said, "It might have been a very interesting game."

The Swedes play Saturday against the winner of the U.S.-Swiss game and then meet the Russians Monday.

After 441 Picks, NFL Draft Reaches Alphonso Cain

By William N. Wallace
NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NTT).—On the 77th birthday of one of its founders, George Halas, owner of the Chicago Bears, the National Football League yesterday concluded the annual draft of college players, the reinforcement system that keeps the game going. "Best thing we ever did," said Halas of the draft, which began 36 years ago.

Alphonso Cain, a 260-pound defensive tackle who can run 40 yards in 4.9 seconds, was the last of the 441 players to be selected by the 36 pro teams who consumed 18 hours 25 minutes over two days in making their selections. The league champions, the Dallas Cowboys, named Cain at 6:20 p.m., and the athlete from Bettendorf-Cookman College in Daytona, Fla., said a few minutes later by telephone from the noisy athletic dormitory there that he was not surprised.

Cain did not regard the distinction of being the last player drafted as an insult. "The going to make their team," he said. Although the probabilities are against him, Cain has as an example Don Nottingham, the full-back from Kent State who was the last choice of last year's champions, the Baltimore Colts. Nottingham not only made his pro team but became a valuable contributor.

The teams, drafting as usual in reverse order of last season's won-lost records, selected on the eighth through 17 rounds yesterday. The theoretical 122 best players were selected on Tuesday and Gary Wickard, the publicist, quarterback from C. W. Post College at Brookville, N.Y., was not one of them.

Wickard was finally selected yesterday, on the 16th round by Baltimore as the 441th player.

Last month is indicative of how quickly the opinions of pro scouts can change. Wickard went to Mobile, Ala., to play in the Senior Bowl game but his performance in the practices there

were so poor, possibly because he was ill and overweight, that his regard went down. His agent, Bob Wolff, estimated that Wickard might have lost \$100,000 in bonus and contract money because of the Senior Bowl experience.

It wasn't until yesterday's eighth round that the Washington Redskins, continuing George Allen's policy of collecting veteran players, selected old man Moses Denison on the eighth round when they made their first selection at the draft.

The Redskins, who stood idly by without a choice on the first day of the draft, got their first opportunity to draft a player when the process resumed yesterday morning—the mere calling of their name to make a selection.

being greeted with a facetious round of applause as they prepared for the 203d pick in the draft.

Then they announced they were reaching for the Canadian League for Moses, a 28-year-old ex-marine with the Montreal Alouettes, managing to steer clear of the usual products Allen doesn't feel fit into his scheme of things.

The Buffalo Bills, who opened the draft Tuesday by tapping defensive end Walt Paterek of Notre Dame as the No. 1 pick, reopened the proceedings by selecting wide receiver Paul Gibson of Texas-El Paso, a track star and Olympic team candidate.

Second team tight end American quarterback Guy Gilliam of Tennessee State lasted into the 11th round before he was selected by Pittsburgh as the 273d player.

Memphis State Stops Streak Of Louisville

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP).—"I didn't do my normal job tonight," said Ron Thomas, who was sick before and after the game.

"You've got to be disappointed," said coach Denny Crum, who isn't feeling too well, either.

Louisville's star forward and each both reached rather weakly for last night's 77-69 basketball game to Missouri Valley Conference college Memphis State.

The upset of the third-ranked animals at Louisville broke a game winning streak and won the club into a first-place, 6 in the conference race.

Thomas, who hadn't practiced a week with the team because of a stomach ailment, said he "real weak." He scored 13 points, four below his average. Eighth-ranked South Carolina, a lower team of status in action last night, outlasted St. Louis, 80-64.

Elsewhere, it was St. Bonaventure 86, Northern Illinois 81; Georgia Tech 82, Georgia 79; Temple 87, Wake Forest 78; Virginia Tech 84, Clemson 64; Penn State 84, Syracuse 76 in overtime; Boston College 84, Rhode Island 83 in overtime and Carolina 87, Col. 72.

Rennie Robinson, who scored a one-half century by Memphis, hit 15-point lead with less than 10 minutes remaining and won eight points in a row.

Jim Price, Louisville's leading scorer with a 22-point average, held only manage 10 points.

South Carolina had too much St. Bonaventure. Seven-foot Danny Taylor and 6-foot Tom Riker added 33 rebounds between them to out-rebound the entire St. Louis team, which had 30.

Today's Olympic Events

Women's singles figure skating, compulsory figures.

Ice hockey.

Two-man bobsledding, preliminary, first and second runs.

Men's and women's large singles, first and second runs.

Men's 30-kilometer cross-country Nordic skiing.

Men's Nordic combined event.

Men's 5,000-meters speed skating.

British Boxer Dies in Ring

BRADFORD, England, Feb. 3 (AP).—Mike Pinkney, 22-year-old British lightweight boxer, collapsed and died here last night in the fifth round of his third professional fight.

Pinkney was on the bill at Bradford's Midland Hotel as a substitute in a six-round bout against local lightweight Jim Moore, 25.

Moore floored him three times in the first round, but in the fourth, Pinkney put Moore down twice. Then, after 1-1/2 minutes of the fifth, Pinkney collapsed and was dead when a doctor examined him.

Pinkney turned professional last fall and won his first two fights.

Royals' Archibald Shows the Knicks His Credentials

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3 (NTT).—Little Nate Archibald, who was rejected last year at the players' entrance to Madison Square Garden because he was "only six feet tall and could not identify himself," scored a personal professional high of 49 points last night to lead the Cincinnati Royals to 115-105 victory over the New York Knicks at Cincinnati Gardens.

"I always carry my ID card with me now when I'm going to games," said the 160-pound former student of Texas-El Paso. Last night, Archibald stunned the New York defenders—namely Dick Barnett and Dean Meminger—with a variety of outside shots and penetrating flashes to the hoop. He hit on 17 of 32 shots from the floor and 15 of 18 foul shots.

Celtics 124, Bulls 108

Boston defeated Chicago, 124-108, behind a 32-point performance by John Havlicek. The Celtics had only four-point lead following the first period, 29-25, before Havlicek scored 11 points in leading the club to a 62-44 half-time advantage.

Pistons 133, Cavaliers 108

Dave Bing scored 33 points and Detroit shot 68 percent in the first half to snap a six-game losing streak and defeat Cleveland, 133-108.

76ers 119, Braves 104

Fred Carter led a balanced Philadelphia scoring attack with 22 points as the 76ers coasted to a 119-104 victory over Buffalo.

Rockets 111, SuperSonics 88

Rockets forward Clint Mcely, Houston's No. 1 draft choice, hit five straight baskets in the second half to lead the Rockets to a 111-88 victory over Seattle.

Bucks 106, Suns 102

Kareem Jabbar scored 45 points, including the clinching bucket with nine seconds left, to lead Milwaukee to a 106-102 decision over Phoenix.

Wednesday's Games

Boston 134, Chicago 100 (Havlicek 24, Celtics 55, Bulls 108, 1st half 62-44).

Cincinnati 115, New York 105 (Archibald 49, T. Van Arsdale 25, Bradley 27, DeBussche 21).

Boston 111, Seattle 88 (O. Smith 22, Tomjanovich 22, Hayward 20, Sander 15).

Philadelphia 119, Buffalo 104 (Carter 22, Rodgers 20, Eastman 24, Simmons 20).

Detroit 133, Cleveland 108 (Bing 33, Lander 24, Carr 22, Johnson 20).

Milwaukee 106, Phoenix 102 (Parker 24, Robinson 25, Hawkins 27, Haskins 19).

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(Continued from Back Page)

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SITU

Observer

Big New People

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—After a while the children cease being children and become people. New people, as it were. One day, looking around the house, you notice that the children are all gone, and in their place are these new people. Big new people. Very often. Great Big new people.

Baker

Conversations like the following take place between husband and wife: "Pest! Melinda! I didn't want to say anything during dinner while they were all sitting there, but did you notice those new people at dinner?" "I certainly did. And did you notice the size of them? They're huge."

Nobody knows what makes them so big. Quick-answer dispensers say it is because they have been stuffed full of heat, vitamins, penicillin, fluoride, permissiveness, television and multiple-choice testing all through the vital growth years, but even this doesn't explain the flourishing of giants one sees trotting around the high-school basketball court these days.

In any case, one of the most common characteristics of these big new people is mobility. Something way back there in their diet has made it impossible for many of them to be content unless they are in motion.

Where do they think they are going out on that endless road? The question usually irritates them. Are they chasing a policeman or the will of the wisp set loose by their parents in the teaching that motion is progress? Have they listened to the lesson more closely than their parents meant them to? Are they doomed to discover, some day between Katmandu and East St. Louis, that the road, rail or student airfare—nothing out there but a treadmill?

They will adjust to it, of course. Imagine them 20 years hence, discovering one day that the children have gone and in their place, there are only these big new people, who cannot for the life of them understand why they should spend their lives standing on the shoulders of highways, thumbs extended...

Parents whose own great big new people haven't spoken to them since high-school graduation may find themselves in long heart-to-heart conversations with their silent kin's friends who drop by in the night en route from Spokane to Savannah to forget their parents.

For parents it is easier talking to these nomads when they are not kin. Dusty, wrinkled old parents sitting by the hearth, secure from depression and the big war, may enjoy the evidence which the nomads bring of an open road and the transient commune, the cut-rate plane trip, the shuffle and scuffling of people. It is not for them, or for theirs, but it is a variety that keeps life spiced.

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Timothy L. Hogen, left, and Rowland Stebbins watch trash tumble out of their garbage truck.

From Yale to Garbage

MONROE, N.Y. (AP).—Until two years ago, 34-year-old Rowland Stebbins 3d, educated at St. Paul's School, Yale and Harvard Law School and listed in the Social Register, was practicing law with a prestigious Wall Street firm.

These days, however, Mr. Stebbins can be found decked out in badly soiled khaki pants and a grimy Army field jacket driving a garbage truck and dumping trash cans Monday through Saturday.

Since last July, he and Timothy L. Hogen, 35, a graduate of Andover and Yale and a former aide to the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, have been running C & D Garbage Removal in Monroe, N.Y., a town of about 8,000 people, 40 miles northwest of New York City.

Unlike many young men, who have been forced to make 180-degree career changes because of the recession, they are in the garbage business by choice. They have hopes, too, of expanding C & D, the major source of income for both men, into a firm whose activities eventually embrace garbage disposal and recycling as well as collection.

Mr. Stebbins and his wife, Morgan, a graduate of fashionable Westover School and Smith College, gave up their Manhattan apartment when C & D was purchased, and moved into a split-level house in Highland Falls, about 15 miles from Monroe. Mr. Hogen, a bachelor who also had lived in Manhattan, found a home of his own here.

Neither of them, however, has severed ties completely with the old way of life.

He said he has as much of New York life as I can," Mr. Stebbins said. He and his wife try to get into the city once a week to take advantage of their season tickets to the opera and ballet. And the Monroe garbage collector still keeps his membership in the exclusive Knickerbocker Club, although he says he hardly ever uses it.

While Mr. Hogen has made enough friends in Monroe to say, "I can get a meal at somebody's house there anytime I want," he still spends an occasional night at the Yale Club in New York.

He said people he meets at parties in New York frequently do a double take when he tells them he's a garbage man. "You know they're dying to say, 'Do you actually handle the garbage?'" said Mr. Hogen, a man who laughs easily. "But usually they're afraid to come right out and ask that at first. So they work up to that point gradually and start off with a question like, 'Are you active in the business?'"

The two men most certainly are. In fact, they are the only ones among the nine C & D workers willing to drive the garbage truck on a regular basis. The vehicle, its grill adorned with plastic defoliate, is the only one in the fleet of four without power steering and after two hours of guiding the 9-ton vehicle along the wooded roads that twist around Monroe, Mr. Stebbins said his arms ache.

"You come home in the evening after a day on the truck, and it actually feels good to do paperwork," he said. "You don't feel the strain of the long hours you would if you were at the law firm all day."

The two men say they'll continue to ride the trucks throughout the winter, then hope to devote more time to developing new business (the concern had revenues of \$145,000 last year and is expected to show a profit, Mr. Stebbins said).



Associated Press

Mr. Stebbins said he took a 20 percent pay cut when he stopped practicing law in early 1970 and, with other Yale graduates, including Mr. Hogen, formed Iper Corporation as a base for seeking business opportunities in the ecology field. Mr. Hogen, who was active in the election campaign of S. Carter Burden Jr., the New York City councilman, said his earnings fell 10 percent.

Last July, after months of checking out companies and serving as consultants to the Environmental Action Coalition, a volunteer group founded to promote the recycling of trash in New York neighborhoods, the two men and their fellow investors in Iper acquired C & D. Right now, Mr. Hogen said, "the state of the art [of recycling trash] is so primitive, that even if you had a dump, there's no recycling system that could be applied."

Despite his pay cut, Mr. Stebbins said he has greater peace of mind now than when he was at the law firm. "If you're traveling on a superhighway but it's going in the wrong direction, you feel insecure," he said. "But if you're on a mud road and it's going in the right direction, you're secure."

Mr. Stebbins said he had what amounted to an overflow of so many high-powered attorneys working on legal recidivism. You began to wonder how much value you were really adding to society.

"I don't want to give the impression that there's more social utility in garbage than there is at a law firm, but I do want to see through what I'm in now."

PEOPLE: Women's Liberation, Italian-Style

Being a mother in Italy has many advantages, not the least of which is the fact that it is against the law to let pregnant or nursing women. Latest to take advantage of this law is Mrs. Elena Salas, 32, of Cagliari, Sardinia, who was found guilty last June of selling furniture that police had impounded to pay for her debts. Mrs. Salas, a mother of eight, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, a sentence which was postponed since she was pregnant at the time. This week, police again called on Mrs. Salas, now a mother of nine, in the two-room apartment she shares with her jobless husband, with a view to waiting carting her off to the pocky at last. "Come back another time," said the unflappable Mrs. S. "I'm pregnant again. Furthermore, I'm still young, and have many child-bearing years left. I'll keep bringing them forth as long as I can. So come by any time."

Mrs. Salas cannot, however, be credited with inventing the trick. That honor goes to a Neapolitan woman, who drew a term for smuggling cigarettes, but never went to jail; she procured 187 children and only called it a day when an amnesty cancelled her sentence.

A sign warning "Caution—Deaf People Ahead" on Jerusalem's King George Avenue last week drew an angry letter to the municipality from traffic expert Moshe Baratz. "What next?" he asked. "Will we be seeing signs reading 'Caution—Deaf People Ahead' or 'Caution—Bald People Ahead'?" City Hall took down the sign.

The heart-warming story of Fraser the Lion, alive and well at Lion Country Safari in Laguna Hills, Calif., and an inspiration to aging males everywhere. Fraser is a patriarch among lions at 17 years old, five years past the average lion's life span. His tongue, muscles have collapsed and his tongue lolls constantly from his mouth. He walks with difficulty, a result of a leg infection contracted three years ago as a circus lion. Rather than putting Fraser to sleep, the Safari bought Fraser and kept him back to health, a labor of love that paid off in spades.

Several months ago, 11 young lionesses were brought to the Safari, with an eye toward establishing a new pride—accomplish only with the assumption of duties by one dominant male five nights, five virile lions introduced into the compound the 11 lionesses. Each was mated and sent packing in a separate cage. Fraser and the lionesses, the next morning, were seen in an exhausted but contented-looking prairie. The boy was revived with a daily men of five vitamin shots now rules over his new harem like a Middle Eastern pasha. Lionesses fetch food and dry at his feet. When he walks, lionesses take him place on his side to hold him up. Fraser has his pride in more ways than one.

MARRIED: Fernand Bache 48, the tallest man in West Europe at 7 feet 8 1/2 inches (and 482 pounds), better known in his home town of Rome, Belgium, as "Atlas," and Re Colin, 48, who stands 5 feet 11 inches and weighs 187 pounds, both for the second time in court. HONORED: The late, heretofore, by the state of Israel, which has put his features of Professor Einstein harder to forge than those of unknown pioneer laborer.

VORCED: Oscar-winning George C. Scott, 44, and the Golden Award, 47, for the film "The Great Escape" and the Dominican Republic. The two were first divorced in June, Mexico, in 1965, but remarried in 1967. SURPRISED: Florence, who, who raised Marie-Claire home to search for loot in strongman robberies but then found 21 skulls in a closet. He confessed that he stole from strong states and that the people who happen to ask them, "ABANDONED: Poet Prose, by Russian writer Fedor Tyutchev, who told a audience that "Poetry is for miners. I want to write for miners now." OFF: A new American snowmobile competition headed by Bill, 42, which left Fort Lake, N.Y., this week on a route to Moscow. The safari plans to travel through Canada, then east to frozen Baffin Bay to Greenland. A ship will take them to Norway, whence they will continue to the Russian capital.

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HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

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PARIS AND SUBURBS
MUEITE, short let, modern 10th arrondissement, 100-150 sq. m. Apartment with character, 3 rooms to duplex. 350-400 Fr. ST. LOUIS, 10th arrondissement, 100-150 sq. m. Apartment with character, 3 rooms to duplex. 350-400 Fr. ST. LOUIS, 10th arrondissement, 100-150 sq. m. Apartment with character, 3 rooms to duplex. 350-400 Fr.

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